

**GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION
FY2012 LIFT STATION
RENEWAL AND REPLACEMENT
NORTHBROOK, HARDY TEMP
HUNTERWOOD AND HARVEST MOON
WBS NO. R-000267-0111-3
HOUSTON, TEXAS
GEI REPORT NO. 1140194901**

Reported to:

ARCADIS U.S., INC.

Houston, Texas

Submitted by:

GEOTEST ENGINEERING, INC.

Houston, Texas

February 7, 2014

Key Map Nos. 488 M, 453 D, 456 K & 570 R



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Report No. 1140194901

February 7, 2014

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**Reference: Geotechnical Investigation
FY2012 Lift Station Renewal and Replacement
Northbrook Lift Station, Hardy Temp Lift Station,
Hunterwood Lift Station and Harvest Moon Lift Station
WBS No. R-000267-0111-3
Houston, Texas**

Dear Mr. Quiroz:

Presented herein is the final geotechnical investigation report for the referenced project. A draft report was submitted to you on September 6, 2013. This report supersedes all previously submitted reports, transmittals, etc. for the referenced project. This study was authorized by ARCADIS U.S., Inc. by Work Authorization No. 05142013-01 dated May 15, 2013 and 06202013-01 dated June 26, 2013.

We appreciate this opportunity to be of service to you. Please call us when we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,
GEOTEST ENGINEERING, INC.
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SUMMARY

A geotechnical investigation was conducted in connection with the design and construction of FY 2012 Lift Station Renewal and Replacement project in Houston, Texas. The FY 2012 Lift Station Renewal and Replacement project includes Northbrook Lift Station, Hardy Temp Lift Station, Hunterwood Lift Station and Harvest Moon Lift Station. The detailed project descriptions at each lift station location are presented in Section 1.1 of this report.

The scope of this study included drilling and sampling a total of twelve (12) borings to depths ranging from 15 to 70 feet at various lift station sites, converting two (2) of the borings into piezometers (at Harvest Moon Lift Station site), performing laboratory tests on samples recovered from the borings, reviewing available fault information, performing engineering analyses to develop geotechnical recommendations for FY 2012 renewal and replacement project and preparing a geotechnical report.

The principal findings and conclusions developed from this investigation are summarized as follows:

- Based on review of available fault information, no documented fault was found within the project areas of Northbrook Lift Station, Hardy Temp Lift Station, Hunterwood Lift Station Areas. In Harvest Moon Lift Station area, the Long Point Fault was found to cross the project alignment at Harvest Moon Lane. Hence, a Phase I Geological Fault Study is recommended for the Harvest Moon Lift Station project area. However, it is our understanding that fault studies on Long Point Fault have been performed (by others) for other City of Houston Projects in the general vicinity of Harvest Moon Lift Station area and reports of these studies were made available to the engineer of the record by the City of Houston.
- The existing pavement sections as revealed by the cores/borings drilled through the existing paving consists of 3 inches of asphalt over 6 inches of sand and shell in Northbrook Lift Station, 6 inches of concrete over 6 inches of stabilized sand and shell in

Hunterwood Lift Station. In the Harvest Moon Lift Station area, the existing paving consists of 5.5 to 8 inches of concrete over 0 to 8.5 inches of base material. The base consists of lime stabilized sand and shell and brown sand.

- The subsurface soils below the pavement or existing grade generally consist of cohesive soils, cohesive soils over cohesionless soils, or cohesive soils over intermittent cohesionless soils and cohesive soils within the explored boring depths. The cohesive soils consist of medium stiff to hard dark gray, gray, brown, yellowish brown and reddish brown Fat Clay, Fat Clay with sand, Lean Clay, Lean Clay with sand Sandy Lean Clay. The cohesionless soils consists of loose to very dense reddish brown Silty Sand, Sandy Silt, Silt, Fine Sand with silt and Fine Sand. Surficial fill material consisting of medium stiff to hard dark gray, gray and brown Fat Clay, Sandy Lean Clay, sand with gravel was encountered in borings NBB-1, HTB-1 and HMB-6 below the grade to depths ranging from 4 feet to 15 feet. The detailed description of soils is presented in Section 4.4 of this report.
- The groundwater level measured in all the borings was at depths ranging from 8 to 24 feet during drilling. The groundwater level measured at 24 hours and 30 day after completion of the drilling in Piezometers HMB-1P and HMB-7P ranged from 16 feet to 18.4 feet.
- All excavation operations should be carried out in accordance with OSHA Standards and the City of Houston Standards.
- In general, excavation and backfill for utilities should be designed and constructed in accordance with City of Houston Standard Specification No. 02317. The bedding for sanitary sewer should be in accordance with City of Houston Drawing No. 02317-03.
- The auger pits should be constructed and backfilled per the City of Houston Standard Specifications, Section 02447, "Augering Pipe and Conduit."
- The developed (net) allowable bearing pressures for various structures are presented in Section 5.4 of this report.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

A geotechnical investigation was conducted in connection with the design and construction of FY 2012 Lift Station Renewal and Replacement project in Houston, Texas. The FY 2012 Lift Station Renewal and Replacement project includes the improvements of Northbrook Lift Station, Hardy Temp Lift Station, Hunterwood Lift Station and Harvest Moon Lift Station. The project details are given below:

- Northbrook Lift Station: The improvements include design and construction of a new force main bypass manhole (approximately 10-foot deep) and rehabilitation of an electrical pad.
- Hardy Temp Lift Station: The improvements include design and construction of a new 8-inch gravity sewer connecting from the existing Hardy Temp Lift Station to an existing manholes located across Hardy Toll Road. The gravity sewer will be installed by auger method.
- Hunterwood Lift Station: The improvements include rehabilitation works such as remove and replace pumps and construction of two (2) new bypass manholes (approximately 12 feet and 20-foot deep). The improvements also include removing center wall of the existing wet well and making a larger wet well.
- Harvest Moon Lift Station: The improvements include design and construction of a new wet well approximately 25 feet in diameter and about 48 feet in depth. The project also includes a 30-inch force main (approximately 12 to 28-foot deep) and a gravity sewer (depths ranging from 23 to 28 feet) approximately 3,800 linear feet connecting from Dairy Ashford Lift Station to Harvest Moon Lift Station. The proposed gravity sewer will be constructed by open cut method and proposed force main will be installed by trenchless method.

A project Vicinity Map is shown on Figure 1.

1.2 Geotechnical Investigation Program

The purposes of this study are to evaluate the soil and ground water conditions at each project area and to provide geotechnical recommendations for the proposed improvements at the lift station sites. The scope of this investigation consisted of the following tasks.

- Cored the existing pavement for boring access.
- Drilled and sampled Twelve (12) borings to depths ranging from 15 to 70 feet.
- Converted two (2) borings into a piezometer to monitor the steady groundwater level.
- Performed laboratory tests in accordance with ASTM methods on selected representative soil samples to determine the engineering properties of the soils and to select design soil parameters.
- Performed a review of available fault information to determine the existence of known active faults that may impact this project.
- Performed engineering analyses in accordance with the current City of Houston Infrastructure Design Manual, July 1, 2012 to develop geotechnical recommendations for the design and construction of the proposed improvements at the lift stations.
- Prepared a geotechnical engineering report.
- Prepared a separate soil type report for open excavation.

2.0 FIELD INVESTIGATION

2.1 General

After obtaining the utilities clearance of proposed twelve (12) marked borings in the field, existing concrete pavement was cored at nine (9) boring locations for boring access and borings were drilled to the explored depths utilizing a truck mounted drilling rig. Traffic control devices and personnel were utilized during coring and drilling to maintain safety of drill crew and people driving in the streets. All the drilling and sampling were performed in accordance with appropriate ASTM procedures. **It should be noted that at Harvest Moon Lift Station, the design depths for sanitary gravity sewer and force main, as shown on the 60% submittal drawings, are deeper than the original proposed depths during our proposal stage. The original proposed boring depths at boring locations HMB-2 through HMB-8, do not meet the City of Houston criteria, hence, deepening of borings HMB-2 through HMB-8 will be required.**

2.2 Geotechnical Borings

Subsurface conditions were explored by drilling a total of twelve (12) borings (NBB-1, HTB-1, HTB-2, HWB-1 and HMB-1 through HMB-8) to depths ranging from 15 to 70 feet. The boring locations are presented on Figures 2.1 through 2.4. The survey information (Northing and Easting coordinates and ground surface elevation) of the completed borings were provided to us by ARCADIS. A summary of field exploration is provided on Table 1.

Samples were taken continuously to the terminal depths in all lift station borings and borings which are shallower than 20 feet. Samples were taken continuously to a depth of 20 feet and at 5-foot intervals thereafter in all the other borings. In general, samples of cohesive soils were obtained with a 3-inch thin-walled tube sampler in accordance with ASTM Method D1587 and samples of cohesionless soils were sampled with a 2-inch split-barrel sampler in accordance with ASTM Method D1586. Each sample was removed from the sampler in the field, carefully examined, and

then logged by an experienced soils technician. Suitable portions of each sample were sealed and packaged for transportation to Geotest's laboratory. The shear strength of cohesive soil samples was estimated using a pocket penetrometer in the field. The driving resistances for the split-barrel sampler in cohesionless soils, recorded in the field as "blows per foot," are indicated on the boring logs. Borings HMB-1 and HMB-7 were converted each to a piezometer and the rest of the borings were grouted with cement bentonite grout after completion of water level measurements.

Detailed descriptions of the soils encountered in the borings are given on the boring logs NBB-1, HTB-1, HTB-2, HWB-1 and HMB-1 through HMB-8 presented on Figures A-1 through A-12 in Appendix A. A key to "Symbols and Terms used on Boring Logs" is given on Figure A-13 in Appendix A. The depth at which groundwater was encountered during drilling is also noted on the boring logs.

2.3 Piezometer Installation

During the field investigation, two (2) piezometers were installed in the open boreholes of borings HMB-1 and HMB-7. The locations of the piezometers, designated as HMB-1P and HMB-7P, are shown on Plan of Borings Figures 2.1 through 2.6. The piezometer installation reports showing the construction of piezometers, including the water level readings at different dates, are provided on Figures A-14 and A-15 in Appendix A.

The piezometers were abandoned in place after taking final water level readings. The piezometer abandonment reports are presented in Appendix C.

3.0 LABORATORY TESTING

The laboratory testing program was designed to evaluate the pertinent physical properties and shear strength characteristics of the subsurface soils. Classification tests were performed on selected samples to aid in soil classification. All tests were performed in accordance with appropriate ASTM Standards.

Undrained shear strengths of selected cohesive samples were measured by unconsolidated undrained triaxial compression tests (ASTM D2850). Results of the unconsolidated undrained triaxial compression tests are plotted as solid squares on the boring logs. The shear strength of cohesive samples was measured in the field with a calibrated pocket penetrometer and also in the laboratory with a Torvane. The shear strength values obtained from the penetrometer and Torvane are plotted on the boring logs as open circles and triangles, respectively.

Measurements of moisture content (ASTM D2216) and dry unit weight were taken for each unconsolidated undrained triaxial compression test sample. Moisture content measurements were also made on other samples to define the moisture profile at each boring location. Atterberg limits tests (ASTM D4318) were performed on selected cohesive soil samples. Sieve analyses (ASTM D422) and Percent Passing No. 200 Sieve (ASTM D1140) were also performed on selected cohesionless soil and cohesive soil samples to evaluate grain size distribution and physical classification.

The results of most of the laboratory tests are plotted or summarized on the boring logs. The summary of laboratory test results are also presented in a tabular form presented on Figures B-1 through B-12 in Appendix B. The grain size distribution curves are presented on Figure B-13 through B-16 in Appendix B.

4.0 SITE CHARACTERIZATION

4.1 Site Geology

Based on the Houston Sheet, Texas, Geologic Atlas of Texas (Bureau of Economic Geology, University of Texas, 1982) the location of the project alignment lies within the boundaries of the Beaumont Formation's surface exposure. The clays and sands of the Beaumont Formation are over-consolidated as a result of desiccation from frequent rising and lowering of the sea level and the ground water table. Consequently, clays of this formation have moderate to high shear strength and relatively low compressibility. The sands of the Beaumont Formation are typically very fine and often silty. There is evidence in the Houston area of the occurrence of cemented material (sandstone and siltstone) deposits within this formation.

4.2 General Fault Information

A review of information in the Geotest library, relating to known surface and subsurface geologic faults in the general area of the project site, was undertaken. The information consists of U.S. Geological Survey maps, open file reports and information contained in our files relating to geologic faults in the project areas.

Based on the available information, presented below is the fault information for the project areas.

Northbrook Lift Station: No documented faults were noticed near this project area.

Hardy Temp Lift Station: No documented faults were noticed near this project area.

Hunterwood Lift Station: No documented faults were noticed near this project area.

Harvest Moon Lift Station Area: The Long Point Fault crosses the project alignment at Harvest Moon Lane. Hence, a Phase I Geological Fault Study is recommended for the Harvest Moon Lift Station project area. However, it is our understanding that fault studies on Long Point Fault have been

performed (by others) for other City of Houston Projects in the general vicinity of Harvest Moon Lift Station area and reports of these studies were made available to the engineer of the record by the City of Houston.

4.3 Existing Paving

The existing pavement as revealed by boring NBB-1 drilled at Northbrook lift station consists of 3 inches of asphalt over 6 inches of sand and shell mix. The existing pavement as revealed by borings HWB-1 drilled at Hunterwood lift station consists of 6 inches of concrete over 6 inches of stabilized sand and shell base. The existing pavement as revealed by borings HMB-1 through HMB-8 drilled at Harvest Moon lift station area revealed 5.5 to 8 inches of concrete over 0 to 8.5 inches of shell and sand base. The borings HTB-1 and HTB-2 at Hardy Temp lift station were drilled in the grass area.

The details are given below:

Existing Pavement					
Lift Station Site	Boring	Asphalt Pavement Thickness (inches)	Concrete Pavement Thickness (inches)	Base (inches)	Total (inches)
Northbrook	NBB-1	3.0	--	6.0	9.0
Hunterwood	HWB-1	--	6.0	6.0*	12.0
Harvest Moon	HMB-1 (HMB-1P)	--	8.0	8.5	16.5
	HMB-2	--	5.5	--	5.5
	HMB-3	--	7.0	2.0	9.0
	HMB-4	--	6.0	2.0	8.0
	HMB-5	--	6.0	2.0	8.0
	HMB-6	--	7.5	--	7.5
	HMB-7 (HMB-7P)	--	7.5	--	7.5
	HMB-8	--	7.5	--	7.5

Note: * Stabilized sand and shell base.

- 1) The unstabilized base includes shell, sand, gravel and clay mix.
- 2) Borings HTB-1 and HTB-2 were drilled in grass area.

4.4 Soil Stratigraphy

Based on the subsurface soils encountered in borings drilled, five (5) boring log profiles were developed and are presented on Figure 3.1 through 3.5. The symbols and abbreviations used on boring log profile is given on Figure 4. To the left of each boring shown on the profile is an indication of the consistency or density of each stratum. More than one consistency for an individual stratum indicates that the consistency varies within the stratum. For cohesive soils, consistency is related to the undrained shear strength of the soil and for cohesionless soils, relative density of soil is measured by blow counts from Standard Penetration Tests. To the right of each boring shown on the profile is the overall classification of the soil contained within each stratum. The classification is based on the ASTM Designation D2487.

The subsurface conditions as revealed by borings drilled at each lift station area are given below:

Northbrook Lift Station (Boring NBB-1). The subsurface soils below the pavement, as revealed by boring NBB-1 and as shown on boring log profile presented on Figure 3.1, consist of fill material to the explored depth of 15 feet. The fill consists of medium stiff to hard fat clay with calcareous and ferrous nodules.

The fat clay fill is of high plasticity with a liquid limit of 56 and a plasticity index of 29. The fines content (percent passing No. 200 sieve) of fat clay is about 86 percent.

Hardy Temp Lift Station (HTB-1 and HTB-2) The subsurface soils below the existing grade, as revealed by borings HTB-1 and HTB-2 and as shown on boring log profile presented on Figure 3.2, consist of cohesive soils underlain by cohesionless soils in boring HTB-1 and cohesive soils with intermittent cohesionless soils in boring HTB-2 to the explored depths of 16 to 20 feet. The cohesive soils consist of medium stiff to very stiff brown, yellowish brown and reddish brown Lean Clay with sand and Sandy Lean Clay. The cohesionless soils consist of medium dense brown and gray Silty Sand.

Fill material consisting of medium stiff to stiff dark gray and gray yellowish brown sandy lean clay w/roots and gravel was encountered below the existing grade to a depth of 4 feet in boring HTB-1.

The sandy lean clay is of medium to high plasticity with liquid limits ranging from 30 to 37 and the plasticity indices ranging from 14 to 21. The fines content (percent passing No. 200 sieve) of Silty Sand ranges from 15 to 18 percent. The fines content of Sandy Lean Clay is about 59 percent.

Hunterwood Lift Station (Boring HWB-1). The subsurface soils below the pavement, as revealed by boring HWB-1 and as shown on boring log profile presented on Figure 3.3, consists of cohesive with intermittent cohesionless soils to the explored depth of 52 feet. The cohesive soils consist medium stiff to very stiff gray Fat Clay, Lean Clay w/sand and Sandy Lean Clay. The cohesionless soils consist of loose to dense brown, gray and brown Silty Sand and Fine Sand w/silt and Sand.

The Fat Clay is of high plasticity with a liquid limit of about 58 and a plasticity index of about 36 to 37. The Lean Clay with sand is of high plasticity with a liquid limit of about 40 and a plasticity index of about 23. The fines content (percent passing No. 200 sieve) of Sand and Fine Sand w/silt ranges from 2 to 10 percent, and the fines content of Silty Sand is about 17 percent. The fines content of Lean Clay with sand is about 74 percent. The fines content of Fat Clay ranges from 86 to 93 percent.

Harvest Moon Lift Station (Boring HMB-1 through HMB-8). The subsurface soils below the existing pavement, as shown on the boring logs HMB-1 through HMB-8 and as shown on boring log profiles presented on Figures 3.4 and 3.5, consist of cohesive soils with intermittent cohesionless soils to the explored depths of 30 to 70 feet. The cohesive soils consists of medium stiff to hard gray, brown and yellowish brown Fat Clay, Fat Clay with sand, Lean Clay with sand, Sandy Lean Clay and Silty Clay. The cohesionless soils consist of loose to very dense brown and gray Silty Sand, Clayey Sand, Silt, Silt with sand and Sandy Silt. **It should be noted that loose silt encountered in boring HMB-4 between the depths of 23 and 28 feet is prone to disturbance and is considered to be unstable soil. Thus, extra precaution should be carried out by using appropriate construction equipments and**

methods to protect the ground and to minimize and prevent any disturbance during the installation of sewer line through this loose silt.

The Fat Clay is of high to very high plasticity with liquid limits ranging from 51 to 76 and plasticity indices ranging from 32 to 48. The Lean Clay with sand, Sandy Lean Clay and Silty Clay are of low to high plasticity with liquid limits ranging from 25 to 46 and plasticity indices ranging from 6 to 27. The fines content (percent passing No. 200 sieve) of Silty Sand ranges from 44 to 46 percent. The fines content of silt and silt with sand ranges from 73 to 91 percent. The fines content of sandy silt ranges from 53 to 69 percent. The fines content of Silty Clay, Lean Clay and Lean Clay w/sand ranges from 76 to 91 percent. The percent fines of Sandy Lean Clay ranges from 56 to 70 percent and the fines content of Fat Clay, Fat Clay with sand ranges from 81 to 100 percent.

4.5 Water Levels

The groundwater level measurements were made in the open boreholes at the time of drilling in all the borings and 24 hours and 30 days water level measurements were made in Piezometers HMB-1P and HMB-7P. The details are given below.

Alignment	Boring No.	Range of Groundwater Depth (ft)	
		During Drilling	24hr or more Measured in Piezometer
Northbrook	NBB-1	--	N/A
Hardy Temp	HTB-1	8.0-10	N/A
	HTB-2	8.9-12	N/A
Hunterwood	HWB-1	19.4-24	N/A

Alignment	Boring No.	Range of Groundwater Depth (ft)	
		During Drilling	24hr or more Measured in Piezometer
Harvest Moon Northbrook	HMB-1 (HMB-1P)	20.6-32	18.5(7-24-13)
	HMB-2	--	N/A
	HMB-3	--	N/A
	HMB-4	19.5-24	N/A
	HMB-5	18.5-24	N/A
	HMB-6	19.8-22	N/A
	HMB-7 (HMB-7P)	17.0-20	16.0 (7-2-13)
	HMB-8	17.8-24	N/A

Note: * In borings NBB-1, HMB-2 and HMB-3, no ground water was encountered during drilling.

It should be noted that various environmental and man-made factors such as amount of precipitation, could substantially influence groundwater level.

4.6 Environmental Concerns

Based on the borings, no environmental concerns were noticed for the study.

5.0 GEOTECHNICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 General

A geotechnical investigation was conducted in connection with the design and construction of FY 2012 Lift Station Renewal and Replacement project in Houston, Texas. The FY 2012 Lift Station Renewal and Replacement project includes the improvements of Northbrook Lift Station, Hardy Temp Lift Station, Hunterwood Lift Station and Harvest Moon Lift Station. The project details are given below:

- Northbrook Lift Station: The improvements include design and construction of a new force main bypass manhole (approximately 10-foot deep) and rehabilitation of an electrical pad.
- Hardy Temp Lift Station : The improvements include design and construction of a new 8-inch gravity sewer connecting from the existing Hardy Temp Lift Station to an existing manholes located across Hardy Toll Road. The gravity sewer will be installed by auger method.
- Hunterwood Lift Station: The improvements include rehabilitation works such as remove and replace pumps and construction of two (2) new bypass manholes (approximately 12 feet and 20-foot deep). The improvements also include removing center wall of the existing wet well and making a larger wet well.
- Harvest Moon Lift Station: The improvements include design and construction of a new wet well approximately 25 feet in diameter and about 48 feet in depth. The project also includes a 30-inch force main (approximately 12 to 28-foot deep) and gravity sewer (depths ranging from 23 to 28 feet) approximately 3,800 linear feet connecting from Dairy Ashford Lift Station to Harvest Moon Lift Station. The proposed gravity sewer constructed by open cut method and proposed force main will be installed by trenchless method.

5.2 Open-Cut Excavation

5.2.1 Geotechnical Parameters. Based on the soil conditions revealed by the borings, geotechnical parameters were developed for the design of the proposed lift stations and open cut excavation for gravity sewer and auger pits for gravity sewer and force main. The geotechnical design parameters are provided in Table 2. For design, the groundwater level should be assumed to exist at the ground surface, since this condition may exist after a heavy rain or flooding.

5.2.2 Excavation Stability. The open excavation for auger pits and open trench may be shored, laid back to a stable slope or some other equivalent means used to provide safety for workers and adjacent structures. The excavating and trenching operations should be in accordance with OSHA Standards, OSHA 2207, Subpart P, latest revision and the City of Houston requirements.

- Excavation Shallower Than 5 Feet – Excavations that are less than 5 feet (critical height) deep should be appropriately protected when any indication of hazardous ground movement is anticipated.
- Excavation Deeper Than 5 Feet - Excavations that are deeper than 5 feet should be sloped, shored, sheeted, braced or laid back to a stable slope or supported by some other equivalent means or protection such that workers are not exposed to moving ground or cave-ins. The slopes and shoring should be in accordance with the trench safety requirements per OSHA Standards.

In view of relatively weak soils (medium stiff fat clay and sandy lean clay) encountered between the depths of 12 and 26 feet in boring HWB-1, a soil retention system is recommended for Hunterwood Lift Station location. The retention system should remain in place until backfilling is within 5 feet of the ground surface. Based on the soil conditions and proposed excavation depth of about 20 feet for the wet well, the following alternatives can be considered for soil retention.

1. Temporary sheet piles
2. H-piles with wooden lagging

Sheet piles may be driven or vibrated in place. We understand that due to the proximity of the existing structures, such as existing lift station, driving/vibrating sheet piles will have some effect on existing structures and this option has to be reevaluated. It is our opinion that the H-piles with wooden lagging may be a feasible option for this project.

The following items provide design criteria for excavation stability.

- (i) OSHA's Soil Type. Based on the soil conditions revealed by the borings and the assumed groundwater level at surface, OSHA's soil type "C" should be used for the determination of allowable maximum slope and/or the design of a shoring system. For shoring deeper than 20 feet, an engineering evaluation is required.
- (ii) Excavation Support Earth Pressure. Based on the subsurface conditions indicated by this investigation and laboratory testing results, the excavation support earth pressure diagrams were developed and are presented on Figures 5.1 thru 5.3. These pressure diagrams can be used for the design of temporary excavation bracing. For a trench box, a lateral earth pressure resulting from an equivalent fluid with a unit weight of 94 pcf is recommended. The above value of equivalent fluid pressure is based upon an assumption that the groundwater level is near the ground surface, since these conditions may exist after a heavy rain or flooding. Effect of surcharge loads at the ground surface should be added to the computed lateral earth pressure. A surcharge load, q , will typically result in a lateral load equal to $0.5 q$.

If H piles with wooden lagging are planned at Hunterwood Lift Station, the piles should penetrate at least 10 feet below the bottom of excavation with a bracing at about 6 feet from the ground surface.

- (iii) Bottom Stability. In braced cuts, if tight sheeting is terminated at the base of the cut, the bottom of the excavation can become unstable under certain conditions. This condition is governed by the shear strength of the soils and by the differential hydrostatic head between the groundwater level within the retained soils and the groundwater level at the interior of the trench excavation. For cuts in cohesive soils, as encountered for the anticipated excavation depths of about 10 to 28 feet, the stability of the bottom can be evaluated in accordance with the procedure outlined on Figure 6. However, at borings HTB-1, HTB-2, HMB-1, HMB-4, HMB-5, HMB-6, HMB-7 and HMB-8 where cohesionless (such as silty sand, fine sand with silt, silt w/sand and silt) were encountered at the invert or within 3 feet from bottom of invert, dewatering will be required to prevent bottom blowup.

5.2.3 Groundwater Control. Excavations for the proposed sanitary sewer and force main may encounter groundwater seepage to varying degrees depending upon groundwater conditions at the time of construction and the location and depth of excavation. In cohesive soils, as encountered in the borings for the excavation depths of 10 to 28 feet, groundwater may be managed by collection in trench bottom sumps for pumped disposal. However, at borings HTB-1, HTB-2, HMB-1, HMB-4, HMB-5, HMB-6, HMB-7 and HMB-8 where cohesionless (such as silty sand, fine sand with silt, silt w/sand and silt) were encountered at the invert or within 3 feet from bottom of invert, dewatering such as vacuum well points (for excavation depth up to 15 feet) and deep wells with submersible pumps (for excavation depth greater than 15 feet) may be required to lower the ground water level at least 5 feet below the bottom of excavation.

It is recommended that the groundwater conditions be verified at the time of construction and that groundwater control be performed in general accordance with City of Houston Standard Specifications, Section 01578.

5.2.4 Live Loads on Pipe Due to Traffic. Loads on pipe due to traffic should be considered. A graph providing calculated vertical stress on pipe due to traffic loads is given on Figure 7.

5.2.5 Auger Pit Backfill. The excavated auger pit should be backfilled per the City of Houston Standard Specification Section 02447, "Augering Pipe and Conduit," Subsection 3.04.

5.3 Trenchless Installation

It is understood that the proposed gravity sewer at Hardy Temp lift station site and gravity sewer and 30-inch sanitary force main at Harvest Moon Lift station will be installed by auger method.

5.3.1 Geotechnical Parameters. Based on the soil conditions revealed by soil borings, laboratory test data, geotechnical design parameters were developed for cohesive soils and cohesionless soils and are provided in Tables 3.1 and 3.2. The cohesive soils include fat clay, lean clay, lean clay w/sand and sandy lean clay. The cohesionless soils include silty sand, sandy silt, silt w/sand and silt. For design conditions, the groundwater levels should be assumed to exist at the ground surface.

5.3.2 Earth Pressure on Pipe and Casing Augering. The earth pressures on pipe and casing augering should be determined from Figure 8. Equations to calculate the auger casing loads are also shown on Figure 8.

5.3.3 Carrier Pipe Design Parameters. Carrier pipe must be sufficiently strong to withstand anticipated long-term ground loads and must not be subjected to deterioration by substance either in ground or in the auger casing. The carrier pipe design should include consideration of not only the loads applied to the pipe but also factors other than soil loading. These factors could include minimum structural code requirements, loading from pipe jacking operations and other construction loads. The

drained geotechnical design parameters given in Tables 3.1 and 3.2 should be used to analyze the soil structure intersection of the carrier pipe.

5.3.4 Influence of Augering on Adjacent Structures. Surface and near-surface structures near the pipe and casing augering consist primarily of city streets, street crossings, public and private utilities.

Ground movement, in terms of loss of ground or ground lost, is commonly associated with soft ground augering. If such ground movement is excessive, it may cause damage to the structures, roads and services located above the auger casing. While ground movement cannot be eliminated, it can be controlled within certain limits by the use of proper construction techniques and good quality workmanship. These include, but are not limited to, prevention of excessive ground loss during augering with the use of grouting and filling the annular space between the pipe or casing and the surrounding soil and prevention of undue loss of fines through dewatering.

The selection and execution of augering methods that are best suited to anticipated ground conditions along the proposed auger casing are, in fact, the contractor's primary contribution to successful completion of the proposed auger casing. On review of the boring logs, the ground conditions for augering (excavation face) will be primarily through fat clay, lean clay, and sandy lean clay layers, except at borings HTB-1, HTB-2, HMB-1, HMB-4, HMB-5, HMB-6, HMB-7 and HMB-8 where excavation face will be in cohesive interface with cohesionless soils or in cohesionless soils. Most of the cohesive soils are medium stiff to very stiff in consistency and ground in these soils may be expected to behave as squeezing to ravelling ground near the invert. The cohesionless soils (silty sand, sandy silt and silt) are loose to medium dense and the ground at these locations may be expected to behave raveling to running ground near the invert depths. Hence, extra precautions will be required by using the appropriate techniques at these locations, especially near boring HMB-4 where loose silt was encountered between the depths of 23 feet and 28 feet, during the trenchless installation to prevent any

excessive ground loss due to the disturbance and removal of the cohesionless soils. Close monitoring of ground movement should be carried out during the trenchless installation.

The extra precautions may include:

- Shorten duration between auger excavation and pushing of casing/pipe as minimum as possible.
- Alternatively use steel pipe in these areas.
- If any excessive ground loss is observed during closed monitoring, grouting will be required to fill any voids.

At locations near borings HTB-1, HTB-2, HMB-1, HMB-4, HMB-5, HMB-6, HMB-7 and HMB-8 , the ground conditions for trenchless operation (excavation face) will be through cohesive soil interface with cohesionless soils or in cohesionless soils. In such conditions, dewatering will be necessary.

The proposed auger casing is parallel with or cross beneath utility lines. The largest potential problems from utilities may result from:

- Leaking water pipes
- Gas pipe breakage leading to a potential explosion
- Breakage of storm or sanitary sewers

In general, it is the contractor's responsibility to investigate these and other possible third party interactions along the proposed gravity sewer alignments and to accommodate all of these interactions with the use of good construction methods.

5.4 Structures

5.4.1 Description. The structures associated with this project will be an electrical pad and manhole (approximately 10-foot deep) at Northbrook lift station, manholes (approximately 12 to 20-

foot deep) at Hunterwood lift station and manholes (approximately 23.5 to 28-foot deep) and new wet well (approximately 48-foot deep) at Harvest Moon lift station.

5.4.2 Foundation Conditions. Based on the soil conditions revealed by the borings, the mat foundation supporting the electrical pad and manhole at Northbrook lift station will be placed at 2 feet and 10 feet, will be in medium stiff to very stiff fat clay fill material. The mat foundation for supporting the manholes at Hunterwood lift station, placed at a depth of 12 to 20 feet, will be in medium stiff sandy lean clay. The foundation for supporting wet well at Harvest Moon lift station, placed at a depth of 48 feet, will be in hard fat clay and the manholes placed at a depths of 24 to 28 feet will be either in stiff to very stiff sandy lean clay and clay or medium dense silty sand.

5.4.3 Foundation Design Recommendations. The following items provide recommendations and design criteria for construction of the mat foundations for the electrical pad at Northbrook lift station and wet wells at Hunterwood and Harvest Moon lift stations and manholes at Harvest Moon Lift Station.

- **Allowable Bearing Pressures**

The allowable bearing pressures for the all the proposed structures are given below:

Lift Station	Structure Type	Borings	Range of Depth (ft)	Net Allowable Bearing Pressure (psf)
Northbrook Lift Station	Electrical Pad	NBB-1	2	1,670
	Force Main Manhole		10	3,000
Hunterwood Lift Station	6' Diameter Manhole	HWB-1	12	1,500
	6' Diameter Manhole		20	1,500
Harvest Moon Lift Station	Wet Well	HMB-1	48	6,000
	Manhole No.1 (Sta. 2+80)	HMB-8	23.5	2,500
	Manhole No.2 (Sta. 8+00)	HMB-7	24.0	2,000
	Manhole No.3 (Sta. 12+20)	HMB-6	27-28	5,000
	Manhole No.4 (Sta. 14+25)			
	Manhole No.5 (Sta. 15+05)			
	Manhole No.6 (Sta. 16+22)			

Lift Station	Structure Type	Borings	Range of Depth (ft)	Net Allowable Bearing Pressure (psf)
Harvest Moon Lift Station	Manhole No.7 (Sta. 17+80) Manhole No.8 (Sta. 18+25)	HMB-5	27-28	3,000
	Manhole No.9 (Sta. 23+50) Manhole No.10 (Sta. 27+00)	HMB-4	28	3,000
	Manhole No.11 (Sta. 31+10)	HMB-3	28	5,000
	Manhole No.12 (Sta. 33+15) Manhole No.13 (Sta. 34+70) Manhole No.14 (Sta. 37+10)	HMB-2	28	2,000
	Manhole No.15, 16, 17, 18 (Sta. 42+37)	HMB-1	27	1,800

These allowable bearing pressures include a safety factor of at least 2.0. The above recommendations assume that the final bearing surfaces consist of undisturbed natural soils and that underlying semi-transmissive zones are properly pressure-relieved and stable undisturbed bearing surfaces are attained.

At Northbrook Lift Station, as revealed by boring NBB-1, the surficial high plasticity clay fill possesses a high potential for shrinking and swelling and is considered unsuitable for slab-on-grade construction without any proper treatments. Hence, it is recommended that the high plasticity clay fill be excavated and removed to a depth of at least 24 inches in the slab area and extended at least 5 feet beyond the slab area and replaced it with the compacted structural fill.

At Hunterwood Lift Station area, the relatively weak soils were encountered at the bottom of the proposed manholes, thus, foundation improvements such as cement stabilized sand or crushed stone support for the manholes will be required.

- Bottom Stability. In braced cuts, if tight sheeting is terminated at the base of the cut, the bottom of the excavation can become unstable under certain conditions. This condition is governed by the shear strength of the soils and by the differential

hydrostatic head between the groundwater level within the retained soils and the groundwater level at the interior of the trench excavation. For cuts in cohesive soils, as encountered for the excavation depths of 10 to 28 feet, the stability of the bottom can be evaluated in accordance with the procedure outlined on Figure 6. However, at borings HTB-1, HTB-2, HMB-1, HMB-4, HMB-5, HMB-6, HMB-7 and HMB-8 where cohesionless (such as silty sand, fine sand with silt, silt w/sand and silt) were encountered at the invert or within 3 feet from bottom of invert, dewatering will be required to prevent bottom blowup.

- Lateral Earth Pressure. The pressure diagram presented on Figures 5.1 through 5.3 can be used for the design of braced excavation. The lateral earth pressure diagrams presented on Figures 9.1 through 9.3 are applicable for the design of the permanent walls.
- Hydrostatic Uplift Resistance. Structures extending below the groundwater level should be designed to resist uplift pressure resulting from excess piezometric head. Design uplift pressures should be computed based on the assumption that the water table is at ground surface. To resist the hydrostatic uplift at the bottom of the structure, one of the following sources of resistance can be utilized in each of the designs.
 - a. Dead weight of structure,
 - b. Weight of soil above base extensions plus weight of structure, or
 - c. Soil-wall friction plus dead weight of structure.

The uplift force and resistance to uplift should be computed as detailed on Figure 10. In determining the configuration and dimensions of the structure using one of the approaches presented on Figure 10, the following factors of safety are recommended.

- a. Dead weight of concrete structure, $S_{f1} = 1.10$,
- b. Weight of soil (backfill) above base extension, $S_{f2} = 1.5$, and
- c. Soil-wall friction, $S_{f3} = 3.0$.

Friction resistance should be discounted for the upper 5 feet, since this zone is affected by seasonal moisture changes.

5.4.4 Protection of Below Grade Structures. The design of the proper means for protection of below grade structures will depend upon the potential of the aggressivity or corrosivity of soil and groundwater properties. The aggressivity testing was not within the scope of this study. The design of the protection of below grade structures is beyond the scope of services for this study.

5.4.5 Groundwater Control During Construction. The ground water control should be per guidelines as outlined in Section 5.2.3 of this report.

5.4.6 Structure Backfill. Excavations for the proposed structures should be backfilled in accordance with the City of Houston Standard Specifications, Section 02316, "Excavation and Backfill for Structures."

6.0 CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS

It is understood that the preliminary plans call for the lift station at the Harvest Moon Lift Station to be constructed as a sunken caisson. The caisson procedure eliminates the need for temporary retention system. Caisson can, however, experience problems with alignment and termination at the proper design depth. Once in place, excavation of soils within the interior of caisson will require maintaining the stability of the excavation bottom. Stability considerations of the excavation bottom are similar to those described in Section 5.4.3 of this report. Based on the cohesive soils, water level encountered at the lift station site, the caisson may be constructed by wet method as described below.

Excavation of Lift Station without Dewatering (Wet Method). In wet method, the differential hydrostatic pressure from the groundwater level within the retained soils is balanced by maintaining a sufficient head of water or slurry within the interior of the caisson during excavation. At all times during construction by the wet method, the level of water or slurry within the caisson should be maintained above external water level. Once excavation is complete, a seal slab of appropriate thickness should be constructed by placing concrete through a tremie. Once the concrete has set and sufficient weight has been added to overcome buoyant forces, the water or slurry within the caisson can be pumped out and the structural slab constructed.

Excavation of Lift Station after Dewatering (Dry Method). Instability of the excavation bottom can be attenuated by dewatering the transmissive silty sand. An appropriate dewatering system should be installed outside the perimeter of the caisson area prior to sinking. The dewatering system should maintain the groundwater level at least 5 feet below the proposed bottom of the lift station throughout the period of the excavation and construction of the structural slab.

Of primary concern during dewatering is the loss of fines from the stratum of the dewatering system. To reduce the loss of fines an appropriate filtering system should be incorporated in the design of the well screens of the dewatering system.

7.0 PROVISIONS

The description of subsurface conditions and the design information contained in this report are based on the test borings made at the time of drilling at specific locations. Some variation in soil conditions may however, occur between test borings. Should any subsurface conditions other than those described in our boring logs be encountered, Geotest should be immediately notified so that further investigation and supplemental recommendations can be provided.

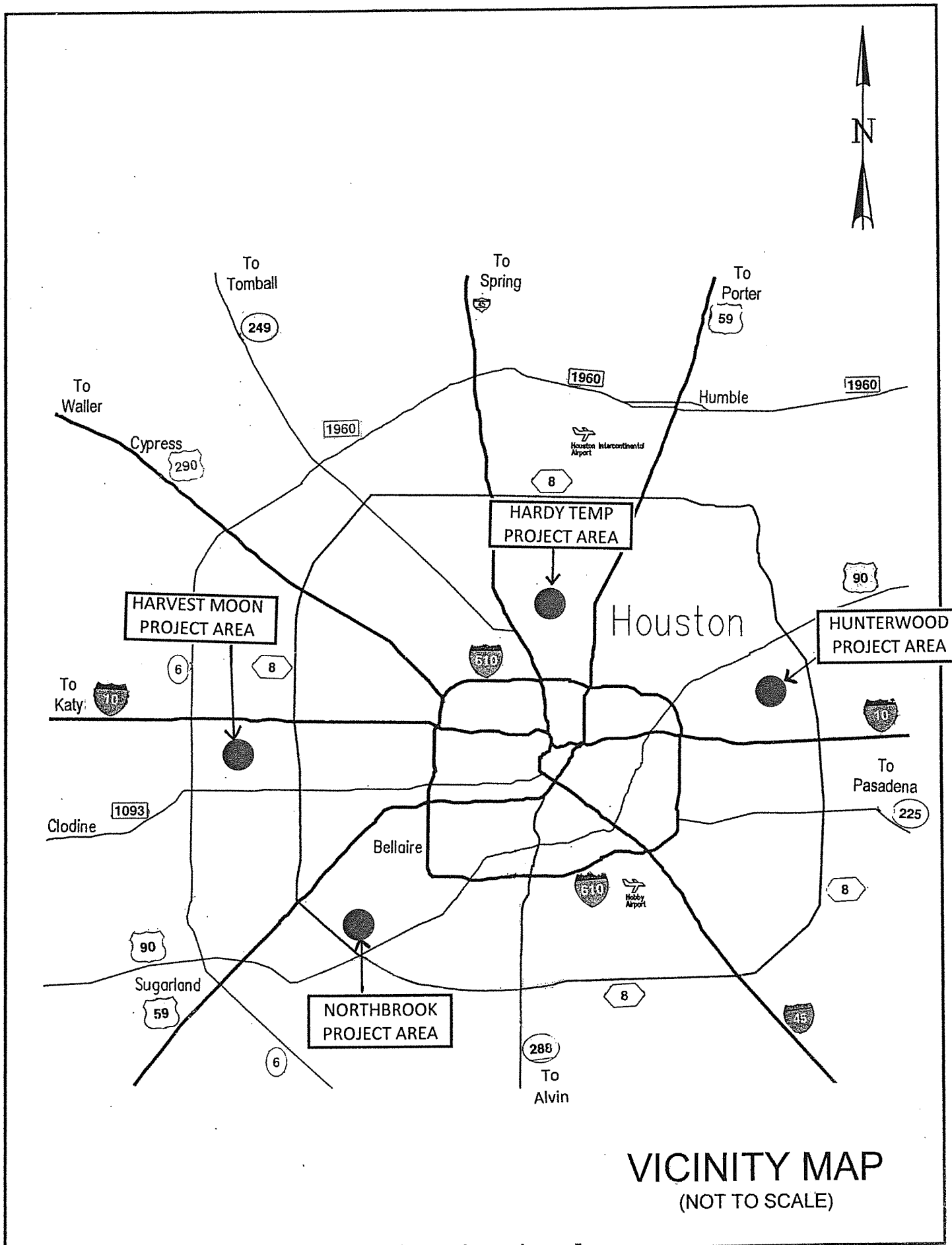
The depth of the groundwater level may vary with changes in environmental conditions such as frequency and magnitude of rainfall. The stratification lines on the log of borings represent the approximate boundaries between soil types. Transitions between soil types may be more gradual than depicted.

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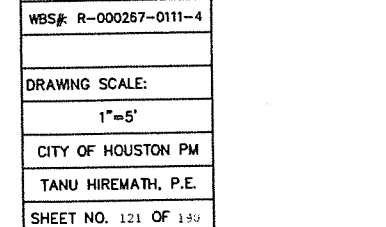
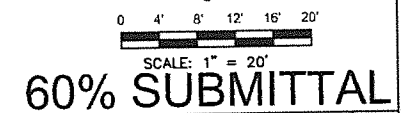
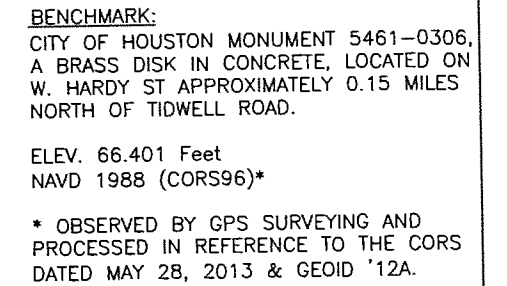


FIGURE 2.1



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		DATE:	
AT&T TEXAS/SWBT UTILITY LINES SHOWN APPROVED AT&T TEXAS/SWBT FOR UNDERGROUND CONDUIT FACILITIES ONLY SIGNATURE VALID FOR ONE YEAR.			
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CITY OF HOUSTON
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING

LIFT STATION
RENEWAL / REPLACEMENT
PROJECT

HARDY TEMP ELIMINATION PLAN AND PROFILE

C5

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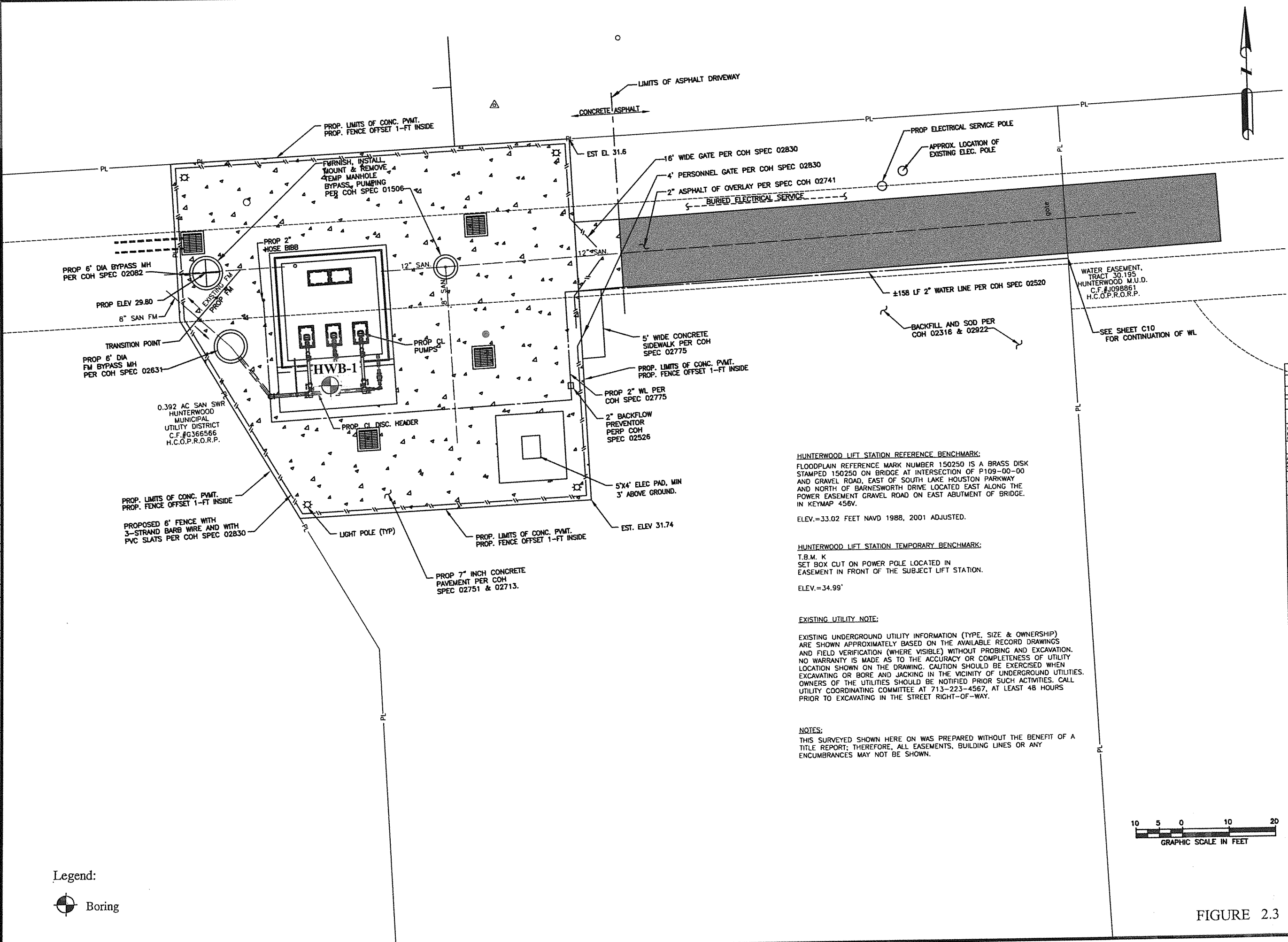
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1" = 40'
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Acad Version : R18.1 (LMS Tech)
User Name : emoria



HUNTERWOOD LIFT STATION REFERENCE BENCHMARK:
FLOODPLAIN REFERENCE MARK NUMBER 150250 IS A BRASS DISK STAMPED 150250 ON BRIDGE AT INTERSECTION OF P109-00-00 AND GRAVEL ROAD, EAST OF SOUTH LAKE HOUSTON PARKWAY AND NORTH OF BARNESWORTH DRIVE, LOCATED EAST ALONG THE POWER EASEMENT GRAVEL ROAD ON EAST ABUTMENT OF BRIDGE. IN KEYMAP 456V.
ELEV.=33.02 FEET NAVD 1988, 2001 ADJUSTED.

HUNTERWOOD LIFT STATION TEMPORARY BENCHMARK:
T.B.M. K
SET BOX CUT ON POWER POLE LOCATED IN EASEMENT IN FRONT OF THE SUBJECT LIFT STATION.
ELEV.=34.99'



EXISTING UTILITY NOTE:
EXISTING UNDERGROUND UTILITY INFORMATION (TYPE, SIZE & OWNERSHIP) ARE SHOWN APPROXIMATELY BASED ON THE AVAILABLE RECORD DRAWINGS AND FIELD VERIFICATION (WHERE VISIBLE) WITHOUT PROBING AND EXCAVATION. NO WARRANTY IS MADE AS TO THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF UTILITY LOCATION SHOWN ON THE DRAWING. CAUTION SHOULD BE EXERCISED WHEN EXCAVATING OR BORE AND JACKING IN THE VICINITY OF UNDERGROUND UTILITIES. OWNERS OF THE UTILITIES SHOULD BE NOTIFIED PRIOR SUCH ACTIVITIES. CALL UTILITY COORDINATING COMMITTEE AT 713-223-4567, AT LEAST 48 HOURS PRIOR TO EXCAVATING IN THE STREET RIGHT-OF-WAY.

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C8			
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FIGURE 2.3

- Legend:
-  Boring
 -  Boring with Piezometer

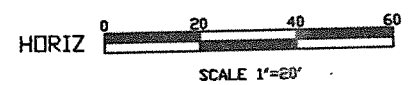
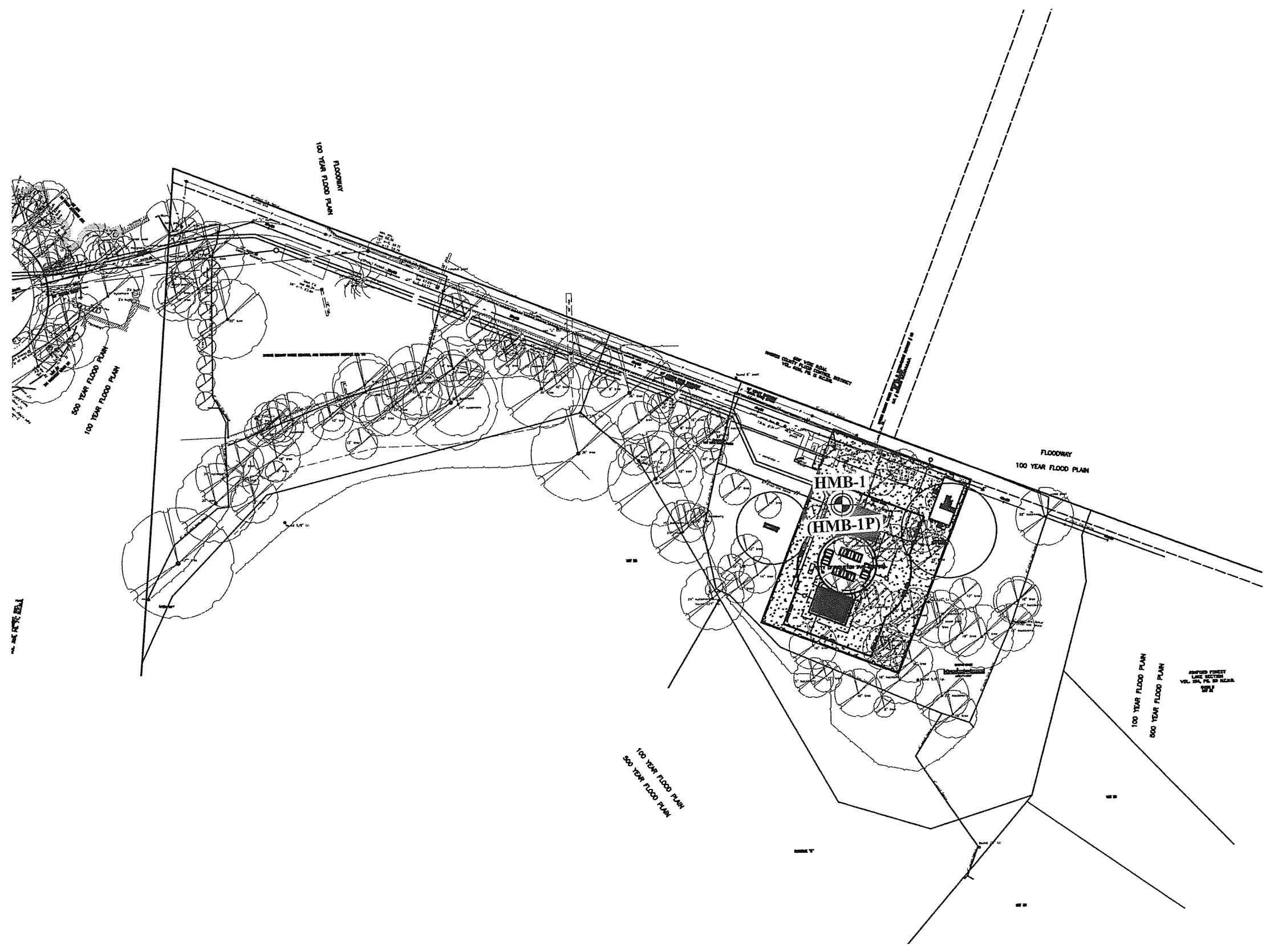

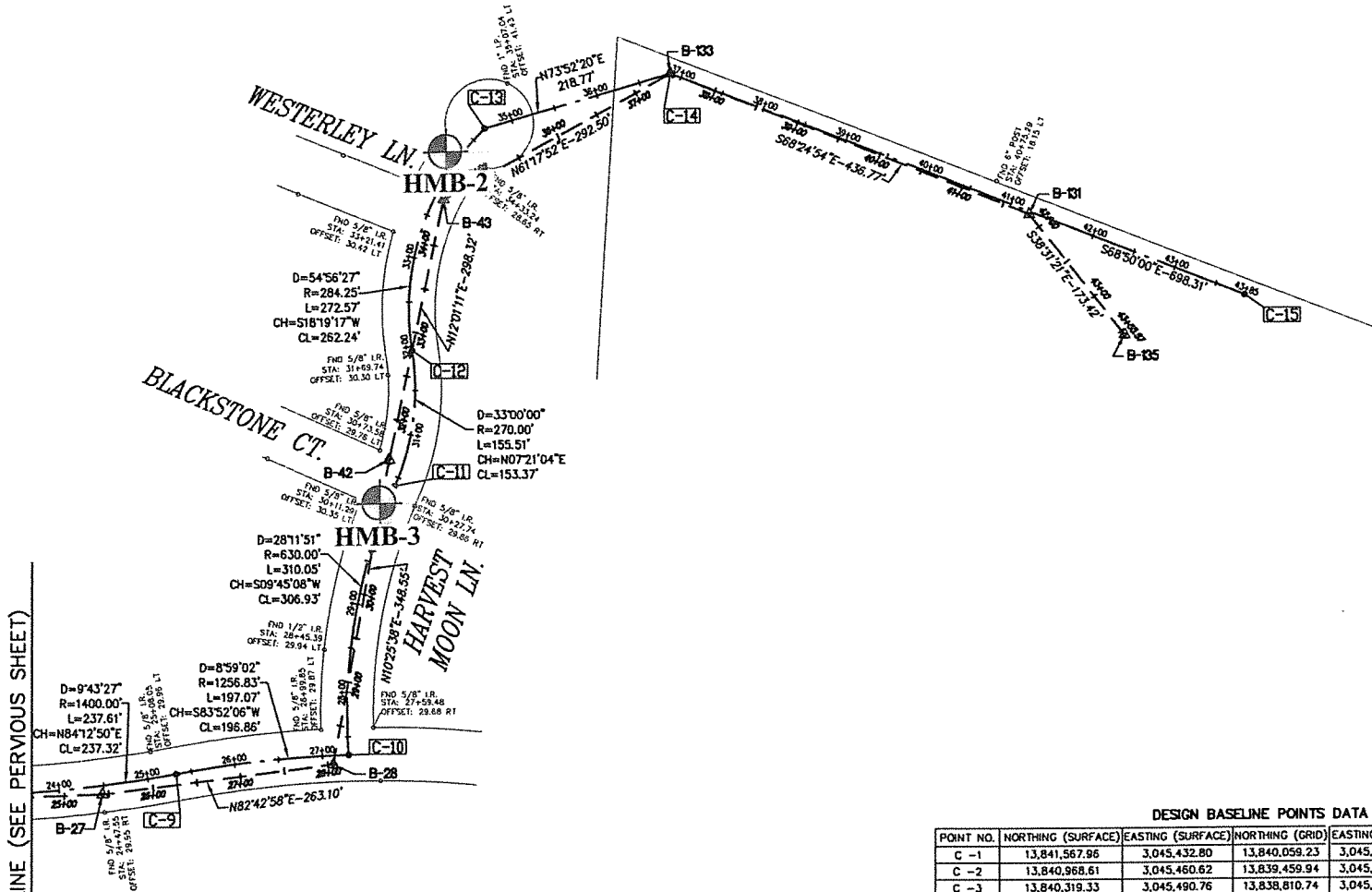


FIGURE 2.4

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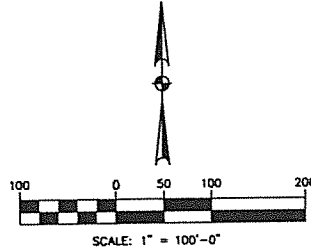
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MATCH LINE (SEE PREVIOUS SHEET)



DESIGN BASELINE POINTS DATA					
POINT NO.	NORTHING (SURFACE)	EASTING (SURFACE)	NORTHING (GRID)	EASTING (GRID)	D. BL. STA.
C -1	13,841,567.96	3,045,432.80	13,840,059.23	3,045,100.85	1+00
C -2	13,840,968.61	3,045,460.62	13,839,459.94	3,045,128.67	7+00
C -3	13,840,319.33	3,045,490.76	13,838,810.74	3,045,158.80	13+49.97
C -4	13,840,289.98	3,045,560.23	13,838,781.39	3,045,228.27	14+25.39
C -5	13,840,246.19	3,045,693.30	13,838,737.60	3,045,361.32	15+65.64
C -6	13,840,442.93	3,045,685.03	13,838,934.32	3,045,353.05	17+62.55
C -7	13,840,500.23	3,045,739.10	13,838,991.62	3,045,407.11	18+50.37
C -8	13,840,507.41	3,046,183.79	13,838,998.79	3,045,851.75	22+95.12
C -9	13,840,531.33	3,046,419.90	13,839,022.71	3,046,087.84	25+32.72
C -10	13,840,552.36	3,046,615.64	13,839,043.74	3,046,283.56	27+29.79
C -11	13,840,854.85	3,046,667.63	13,839,346.20	3,046,335.54	30+39.84
C -12	13,841,006.96	3,046,687.26	13,839,498.29	3,046,355.17	31+95.35
C -13	13,841,255.91	3,046,769.69	13,839,747.21	3,046,437.59	34+87.91
C -14	13,841,316.68	3,046,979.86	13,839,807.98	3,046,647.73	36+86.69
C -15	13,841,064.53	3,047,631.05	13,839,555.85	3,047,298.86	43+85

Legend:
 Boring



BENCHMARK:
CITY OF HOUSTON MONUMENT _____ AN HOVED BRASS DISC (BEARING HARRIS COUNTY FLOODPLAIN REFERENCE MARK NUMBER 210180) ON BRIDGE AT S. DAIRY ASHFORD RD AND BUFFALO BAYOU LOCATED ON EAST SIDEWALK OF NORTHBOUND BRIDGE, AT STREAM CENTERLINE.
ELEV. 76.69 Feet NAVD 1988 (CORS96)*
* OBSERVED BY GPS SURVEYING AND PROCESSED IN REFERENCE TO THE CORS DATED APRIL 30, 2013 & GEOID '12A.

NOTE:
ALL BEARINGS AND DISTANCES ARE BASED ON TEXAS STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, SOUTH CENTRAL ZONE, NAD83 (CORS96). ALL DISTANCES ARE IN SURFACE.
THE COORDINATES SHOWN HEREON ARE TEXAS SOUTH CENTRAL ZONE NO. 4204 STATE PLANE GRID COORDINATES (NAD83) AND MAY BE BROUGHT TO SURFACE BY DIVIDING BY THE COMBINED SCALE FACTOR 0.999891.

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B-XX SURVEY CONTROL POINT NUMBER
C-XX DESIGN BASELINE POINT NUMBER
▲ SURVEY CONTROL POINT
• DESIGN BASELINE POINT
● CITY OF HOUSTON MONUMENT
D. BL: DESIGN BASELINE
S. BL: SURVEY BASELINE

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DRAWN BY: CH

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& associates, Inc.
Consulting Engineers
& Surveyors
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SHAHEEN CHOWHURY, R.P.L.S.
TEXAS REG. NO.: 5856
DATE: JULY 2013

CITY OF HOUSTON
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING

LIFT STATION
RENEWAL / REPLACEMENT
PROJECT

SURVEY CONTROL MAP
HARVEST MOON LIFT STATION

C3

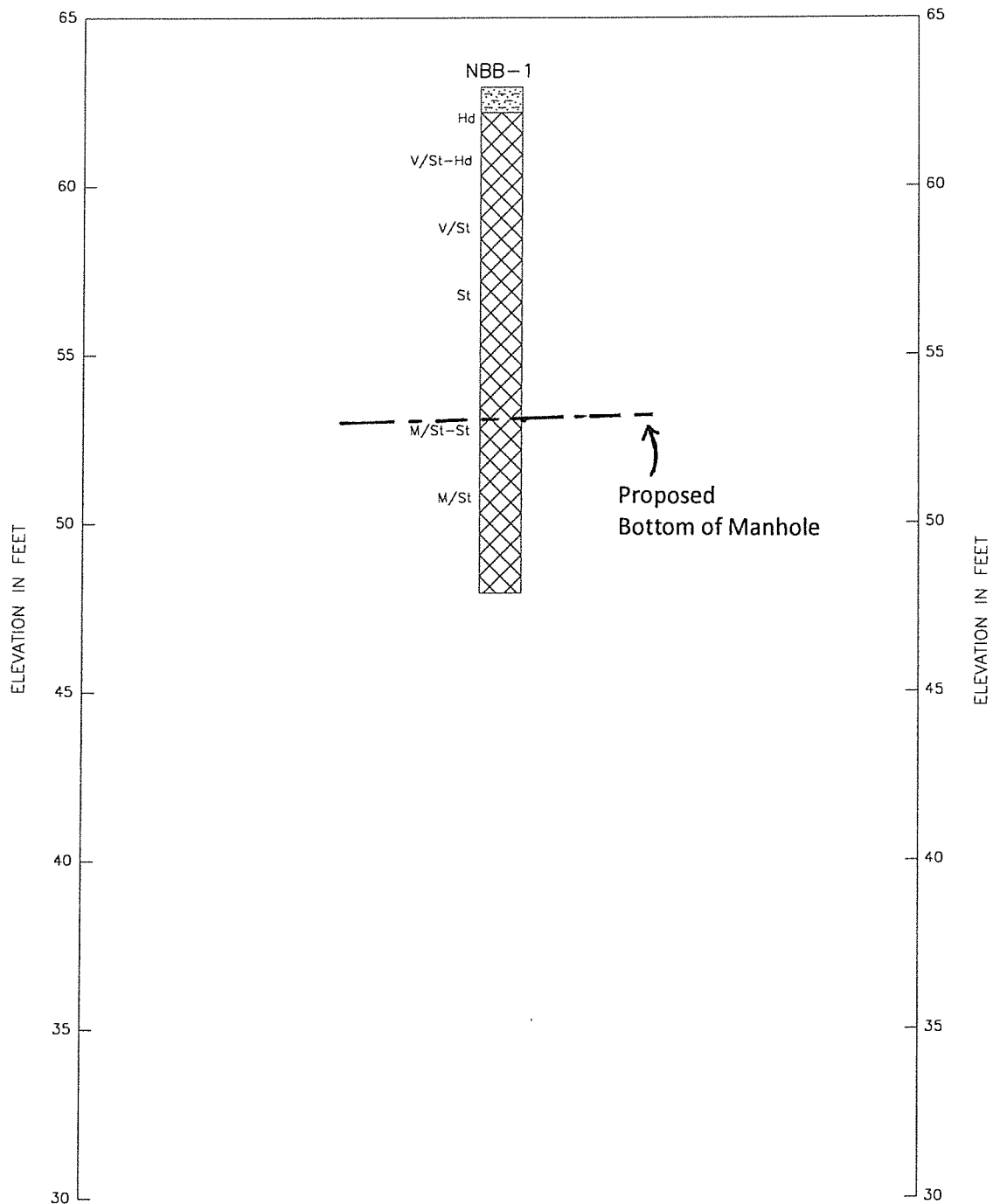
WBS#: R-000267-0111-4

DRAWING SCALE:
1" = 100'

CITY OF HOUSTON PM
TANU HIREMATH, P.E.

SHEET NO. 11 OF 190

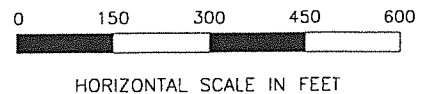
FIGURE 2.5



GENERAL NOTES:

1. See Figure 2.1 for approximate location of borings and profile section.
2. Data concerning subsurface conditions have been obtained at boring locations only. Actual conditions between borings may differ from the profile shown here.
3. See logs of boring for detailed description of soils encountered in each borehole.
4. See Figure 4 for symbols and abbreviations used on this profile.
5. Ground surface elevation at each boring location was based on survey data provided to us by Arcodis, U.S., Inc.

BORING LOG PROFILE
Northbrook Lift Station



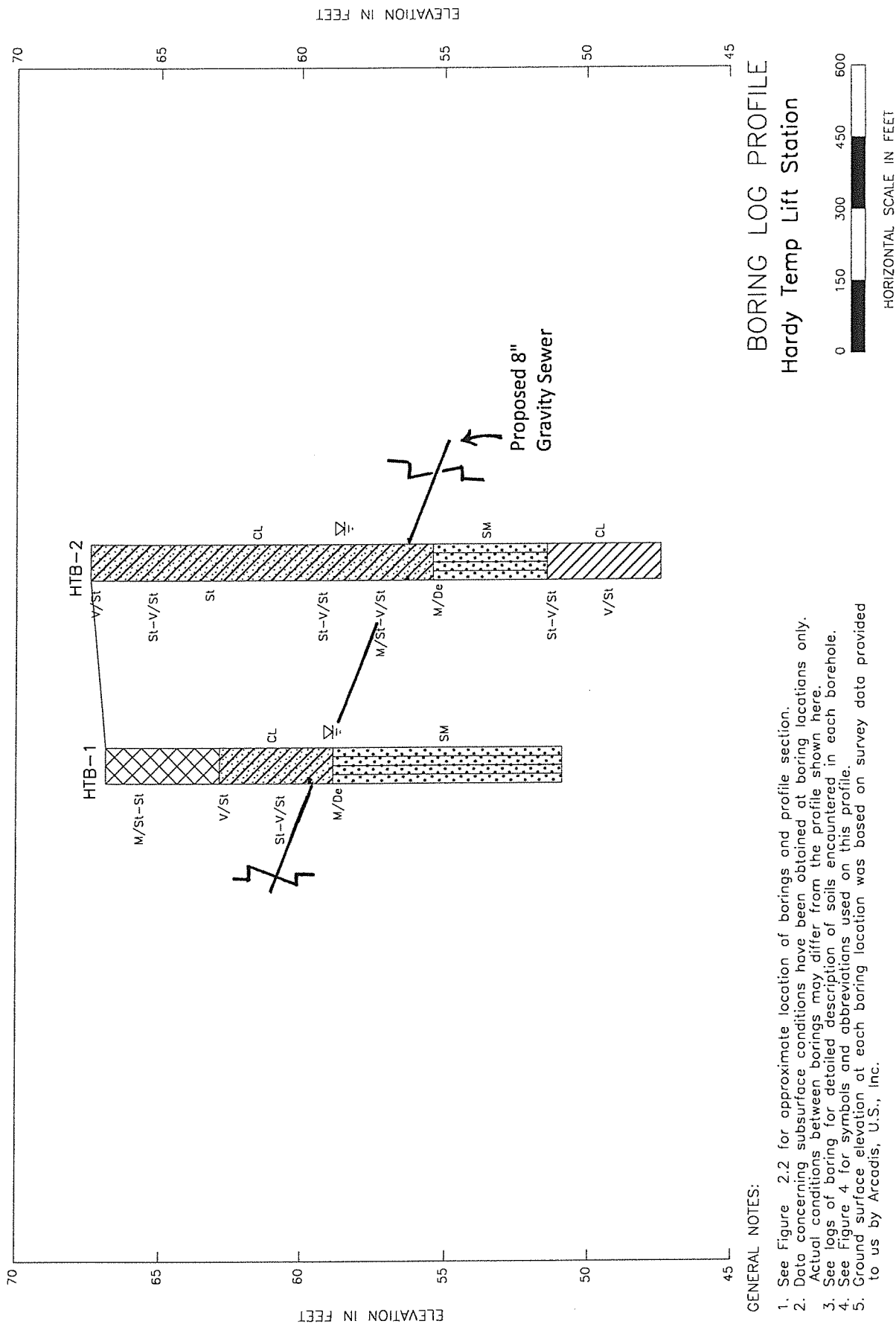
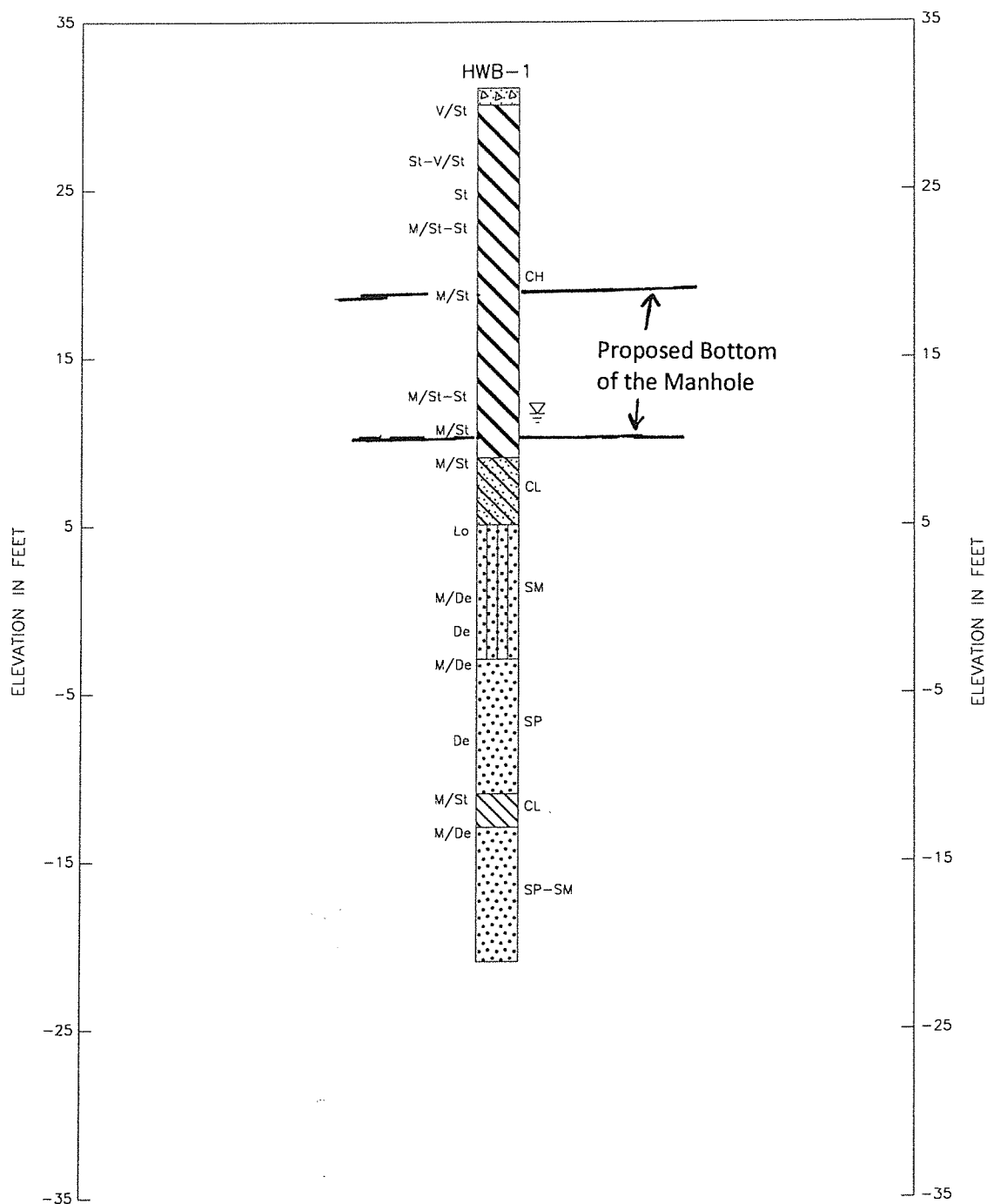


FIGURE 3.2



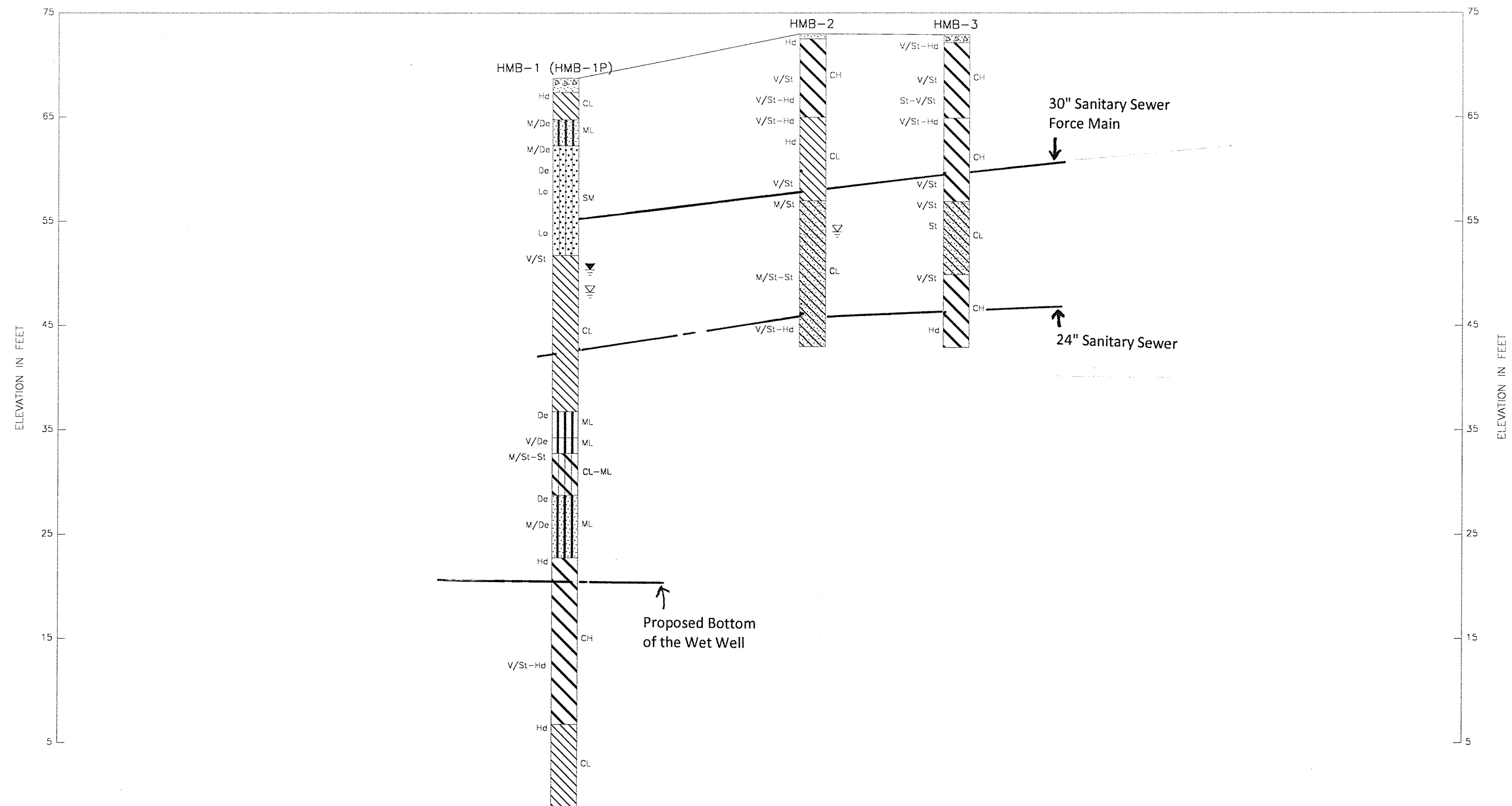
GENERAL NOTES:

1. See Figure 4 for approximate location of borings and profile section.
2. Data concerning subsurface conditions have been obtained at boring locations only. Actual conditions between borings may differ from the profile shown here.
3. See logs of boring for detailed description of soils encountered in each borehole.
4. See Figure n for symbols and abbreviations used on this profile.
5. Ground surface elevation at each boring location was based on survey data provided to us by Arcodis, U.S., Inc.

BORING LOG PROFILE
Hunterwood Lift Station



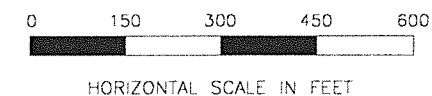
HORIZONTAL SCALE IN FEET

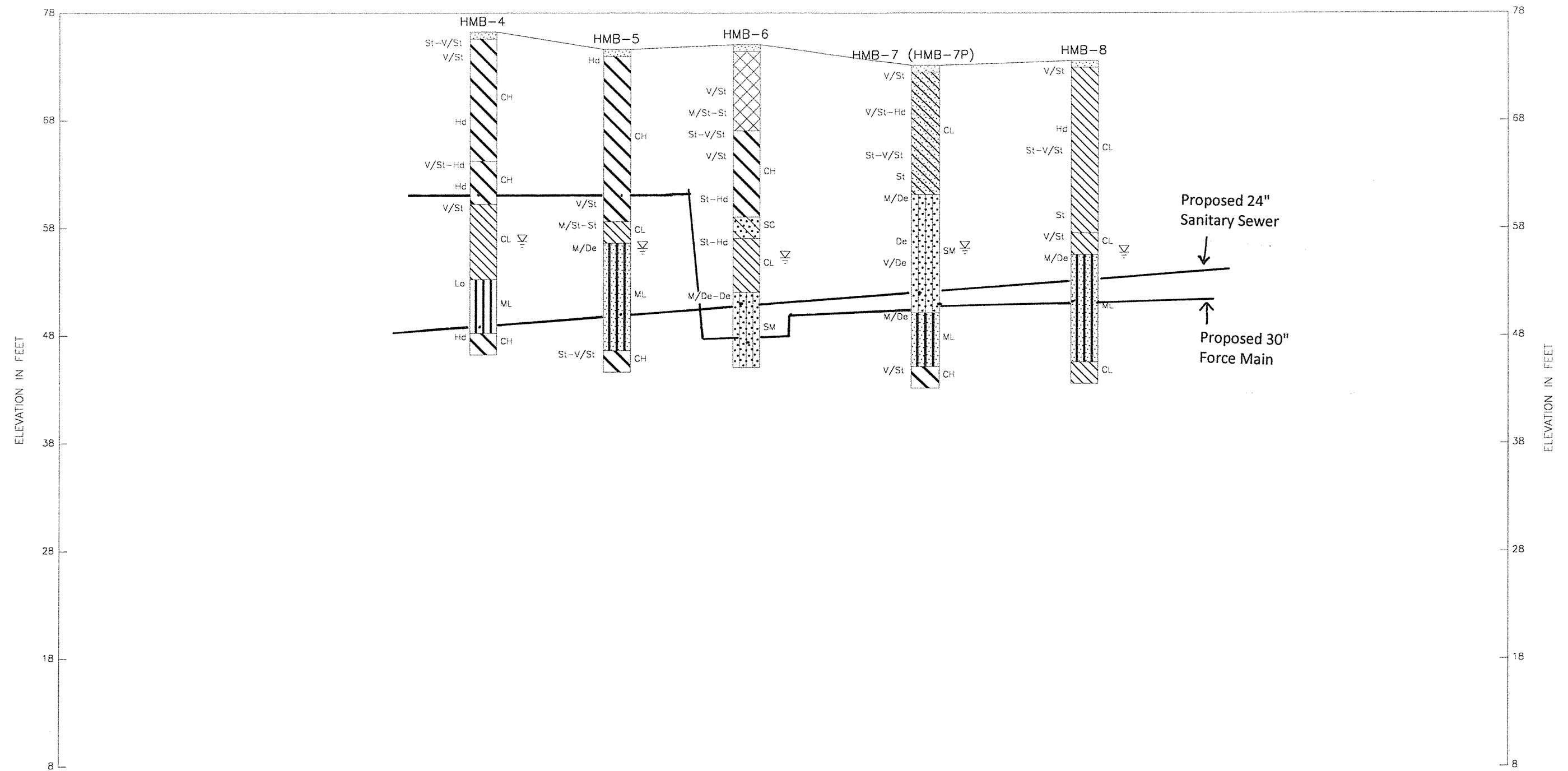


GENERAL NOTES:

1. See Figure 2.4 for approximate location of borings and profile section.
2. Data concerning subsurface conditions have been obtained at boring locations only. Actual conditions between borings may differ from the profile shown here.
3. See logs of boring for detailed description of soils encountered in each borehole.
4. See Figure 4 for symbols and abbreviations used on this profile.
5. Ground surface elevation at each boring location was based on survey data provided to us by Arcadis, U.S., Inc.

BORING LOG PROFILE
Harvest Moon Lift Station

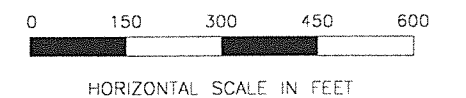




GENERAL NOTES:

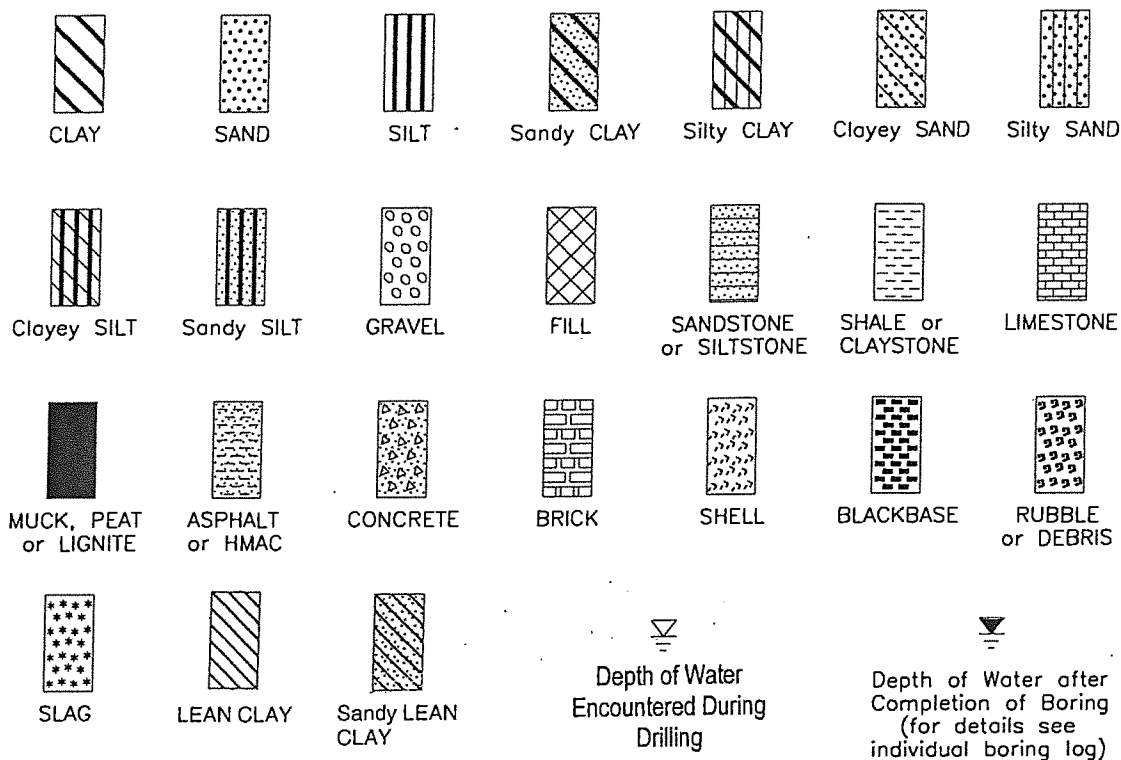
1. See Figures 2.5&2.6 for approximate location of borings and profile section.
2. Data concerning subsurface conditions have been obtained at boring locations only. Actual conditions between borings may differ from the profile shown here.
3. See logs of boring for detailed description of soils encountered in each borehole.
4. See Figure 4 for symbols and abbreviations used on this profile.
5. Ground surface elevation at each boring location was based on survey data provided to us by Arcadis, U.S., Inc.

BORING LOG PROFILE
Harvest Moon Lift Station



SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED ON BORING LOG PROFILE

LEGEND



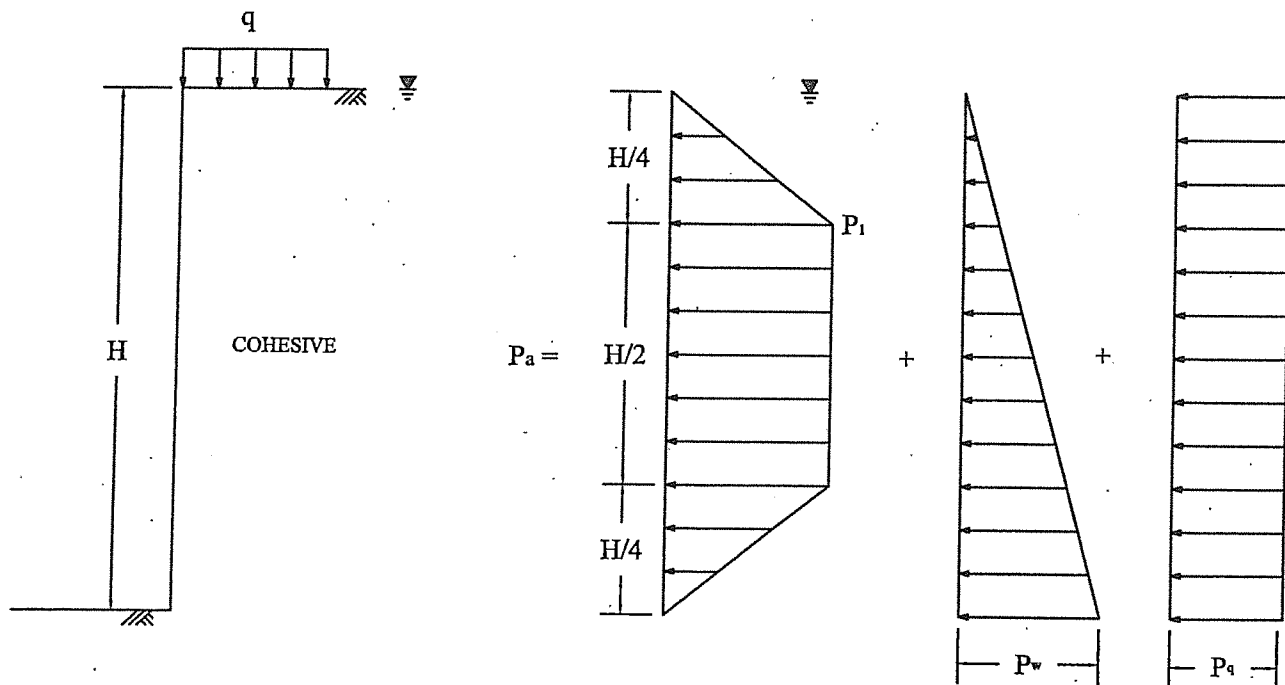
ABBREVIATIONS USED FOR CONSISTENCY/DENSITY

COHESIVE SOILS

V/So : Very Soft
 So : Soft
 Fm : Firm
 M/St : Medium Stiff
 St : Stiff
 V/St : Very Stiff
 Hd : Hard
 V/Hd : Very Hard

COHESIONLESS SOILS

V/Lo : Very Loose
 Lo : Loose
 S/Co : Slightly Compact
 Co : Compact
 M/De : Medium Dense
 De : Dense
 V/De : Very Dense



TYPICAL SOIL PARAMETERS

See Table 2 for typical values of soil parameters

BRACED WALL

For $\gamma H/c \leq 4$

$$P_1 = 0.3 \gamma'_c H$$

$$P_w = \gamma_w H = 62.4 H$$

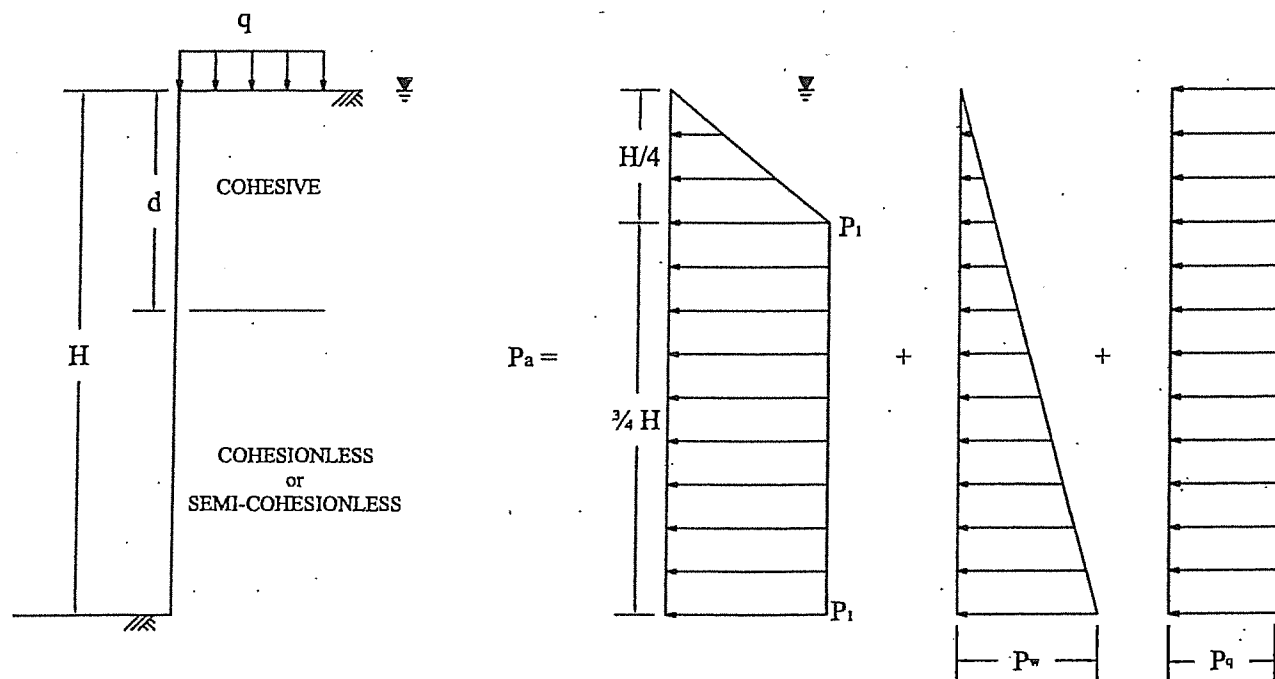
$$P_q = 0.5 q$$

Where:

- γ'_c = Submerged unit weight of cohesive soil, pcf;
- γ_w = Unit weight of water, pcf;
- q = Surcharge load at surface, psf;
- P_a = Lateral pressure, psf;
- P_1 = Active earth pressure, psf;
- P_q = Horizontal pressure due to surcharge, psf;
- P_w = Hydrostatic pressure due to groundwater, psf;
- H = Depth of braced excavation, feet
- c = Shear strength of cohesion soil, psf;

TRENCH SUPPORT EARTH PRESSURE

SUBMERGED COHESIVE SOIL



TYPICAL SOIL PARAMETERS

See Table 2 for typical values of soil parameters

$$\gamma'_{avg} = \frac{\gamma'_c d + \gamma'_s (H-d)}{H}$$

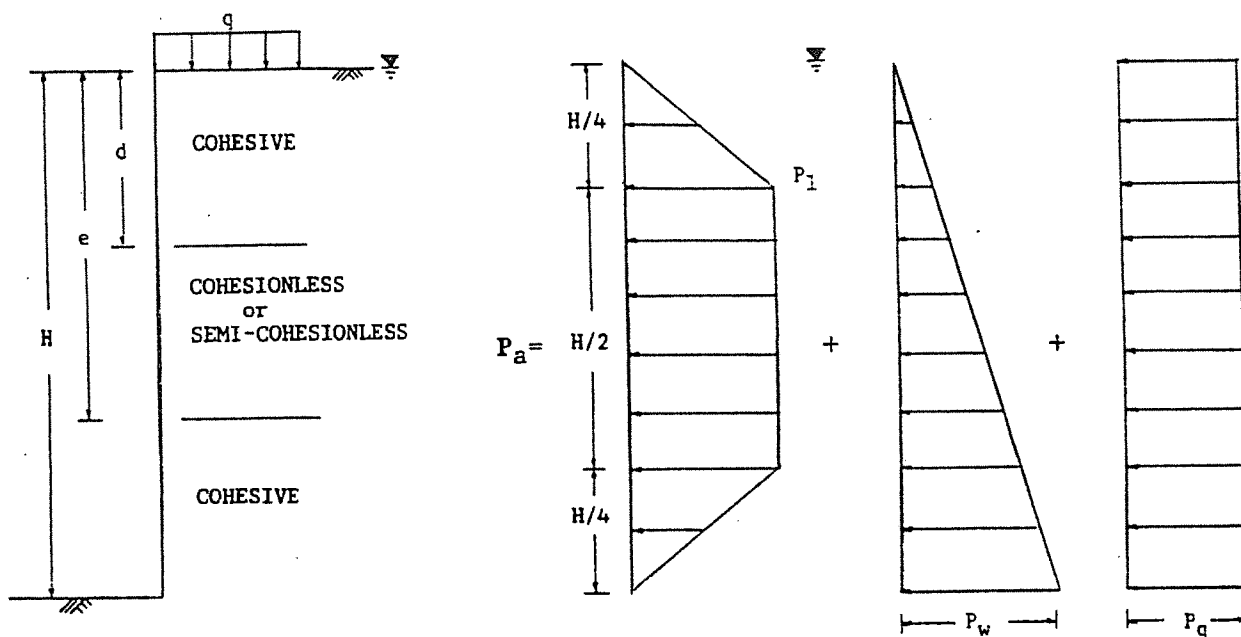
Where:

- γ'_c = Submerged unit weight of cohesive soil, pcf;
- γ'_s = Submerged unit weight of cohesionless soil, pcf;
- γ'_{avg} = Average submerged unit weight of soils, pcf;
- q = Surcharge load at surface, psf;
- P_a = Lateral pressure, psf;
- P_1 = Active earth pressure, psf;
- P_q = Horizontal pressure due to surcharge, psf;
- P_w = Hydrostatic pressure due to groundwater, psf;
- H = Depth of braced excavation, feet

BRACED WALL

$$\begin{aligned} P_1 &= 0.3 \gamma'_{avg} H \\ P_w &= 62.4 H \\ P_q &= 0.5 q \end{aligned}$$

TRENCH SUPPORT EARTH PRESSURE
SUBMERGED COHESIVE SOIL OVER
COHESIONLESS OR SEMI-COHESIONLESS SOIL



TYPICAL SOIL PARAMETERS

See Table 2 for typical values of soil parameters

$$\gamma'_{avg} = \frac{\gamma'_c d + \gamma'_s (e-d) + \gamma'_c (H-e)}{H}$$

$$\gamma_w = 62.4 \text{ pcf}$$

BRACED WALL

$$P_l = 0.3 \gamma'_{avg} H$$

$$P_w = \gamma_w H = 62.4 H$$

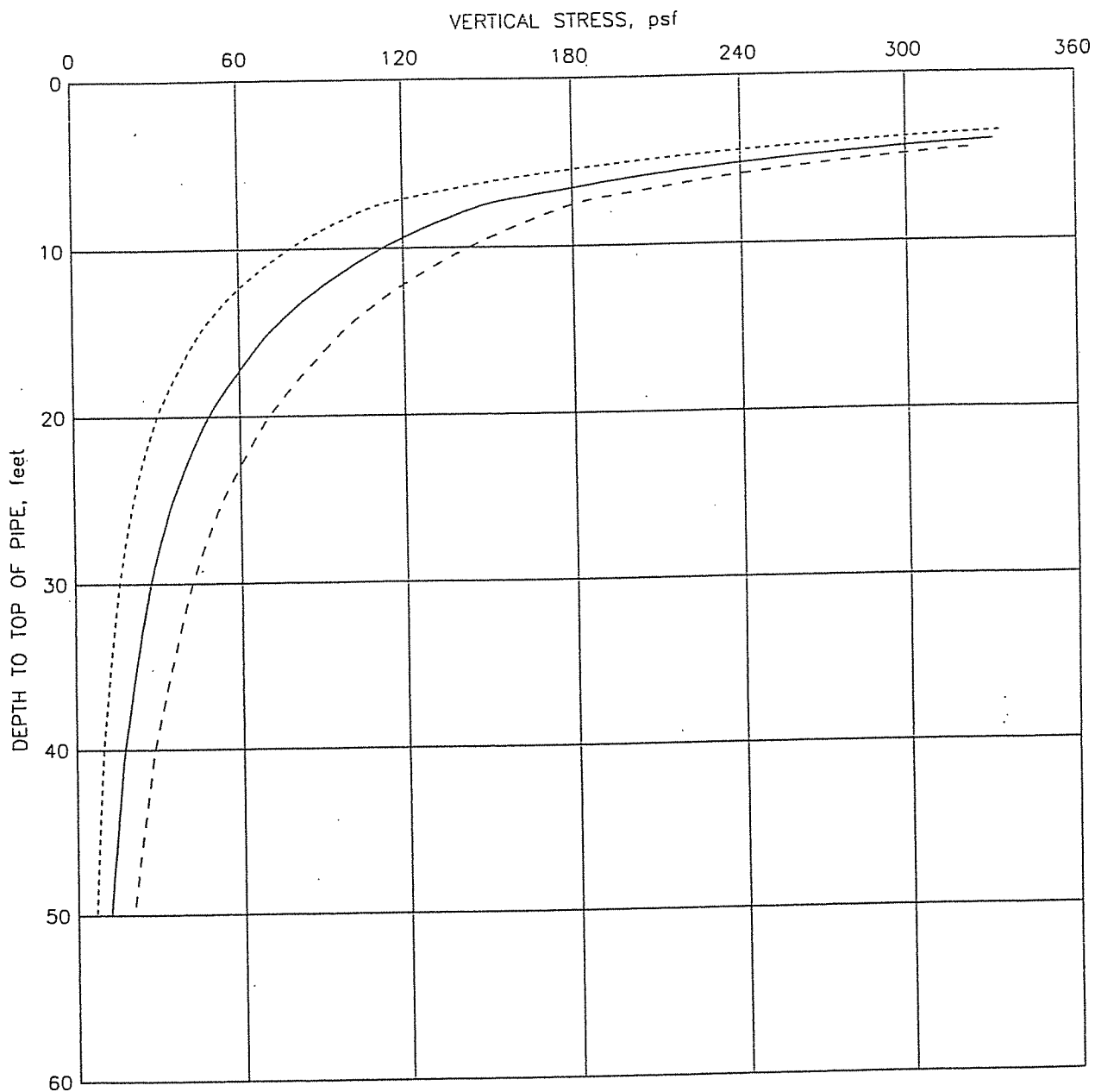
$$P_q = 0.5 q$$

Where:

- γ'_c = Submerged unit weight of cohesive soil, pcf;
- γ'_s = Submerged unit weight of cohesionless or semi-cohesionless soil, pcf;
- γ_w = Unit weight of water, pcf;
- γ'_{avg} = Average submerged unit weight of soil, pcf;
- q = Surcharge load at surface, psf;
- P_s = Lateral pressure, psf;
- P_l = Active earth pressure, psf;
- P_q = Horizontal pressure due to surcharge, psf;
- P_w = Hydrostatic pressure due to groundwater, psf;
- H = Depth of braced excavation, feet

TRENCH SUPPORT EARTH PRESSURE

SUBMERGED COHESIVE SOIL INTERBEDDED WITH COHESIONLESS OR SEMI-COHESIONLESS SOIL

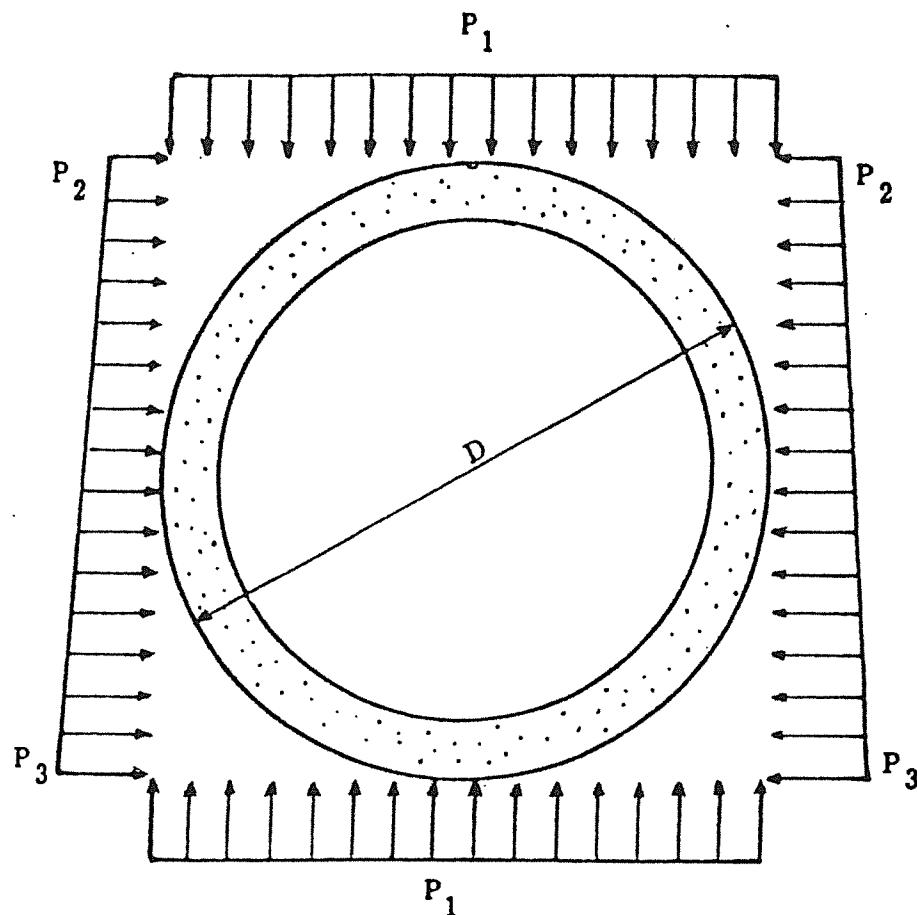


Legend:

- One passing truck
- Two passing trucks
- Four passing trucks

- Notes: 1. The vertical stress was estimated using AASHTO H20 or HS20 truck axle loadings on paved surfaces.
2. Impact factor was included in the vertical stress.

VERTICAL STRESS ON PIPES
DUE TO TRAFFIC LOADS



$$P_1 = \left[\left(H + \frac{D}{2} \right) \times (\gamma - \gamma_w) + D_w \times \gamma_w \right] + q_s, \text{ for } D_w < H + \frac{D}{2}$$

$$P_1 = \left[\left(H + \frac{D}{2} \right) \times \gamma \right] + q_s, \text{ for } D_w \geq H + \frac{D}{2}$$

$$P_2 = (H \times \gamma) + q_s$$

$$P_3 = [(H + D) \times \gamma] + q_s$$

Where: P_1, P_2, P_3 = Tunnel liner load, psf.

D = Tunnel outside diameter, ft.

H = Depth to top of tunnel; ft.

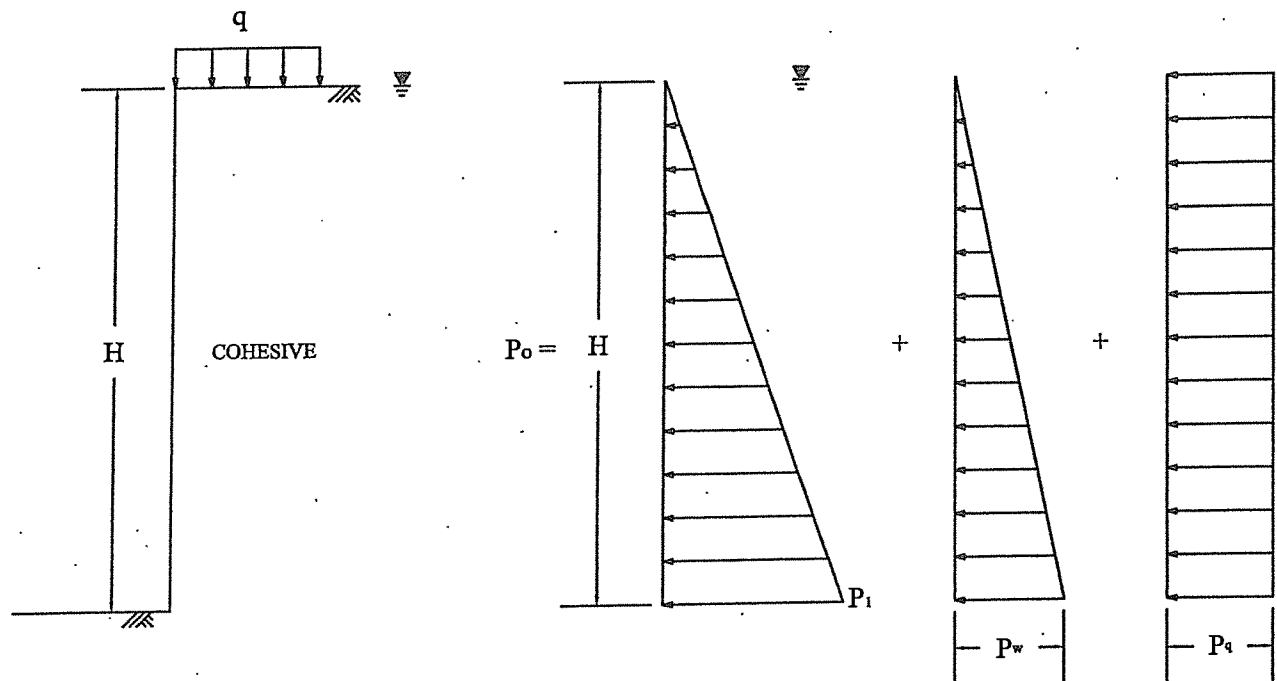
D_w = Depth to ground water level; ft.

γ = Wet unit weight of soil, pcf (see Table 3)

γ_w = Unit weight of water, 62.4 pcf

q_s = Surcharge load, psf.

EARTH PRESSURE ON PIPE AND CASING AUGERING



TYPICAL SOIL PARAMETERS

See Table 2 for typical values of soil parameters

$$K_{oc} = 1.0$$

PERMANENT WALL

$$P_1 = K_{oc} \gamma'_c H$$

$$P_w = \gamma_w H = 62.4 H$$

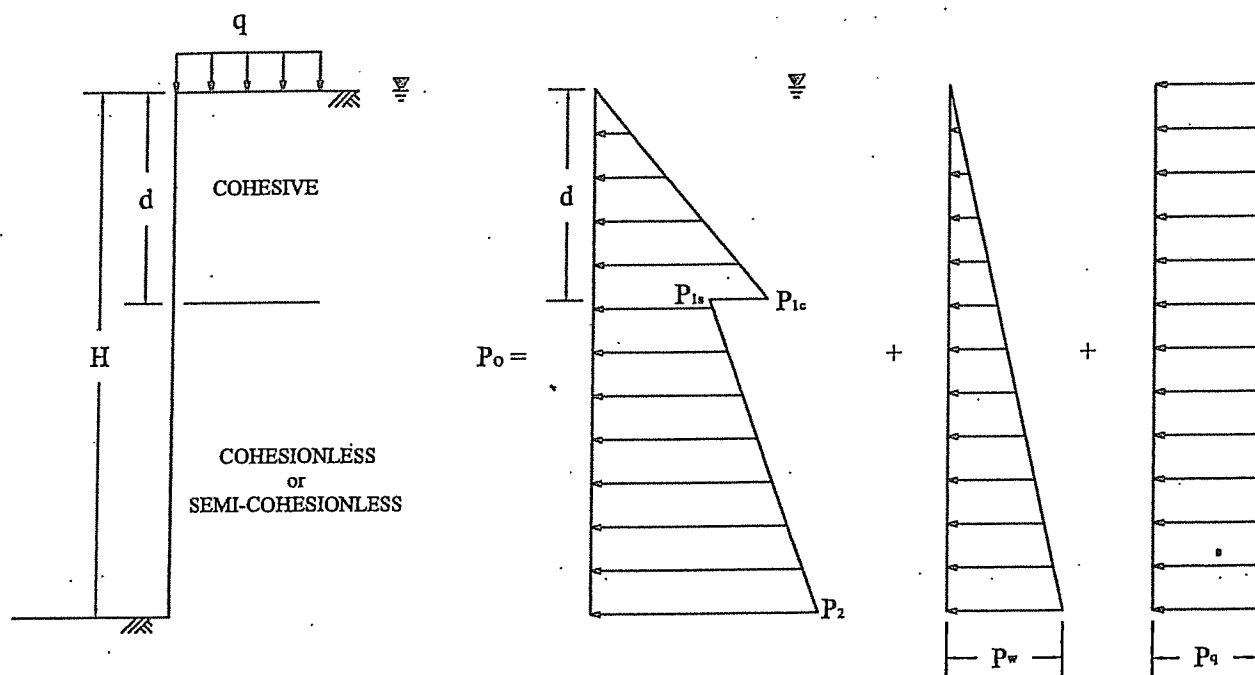
$$P_q = 0.5 q$$

Where:

- γ'_c = Submerged unit weight of cohesive soil, pcf;
- K_{oc} = Coefficient of at-rest earth pressure in cohesive soil;
- γ_w = Unit weight of water, pcf;
- q = Surcharge load at surface, psf;
- P_o = Lateral pressure, psf;
- P_1 = At-rest earth pressure, psf;
- P_q = Horizontal pressure due to surcharge, psf;
- P_w = Hydrostatic pressure due to groundwater, psf;
- H = Depth of excavation, feet

LATERAL EARTH PRESSURE DIAGRAM FOR PERMANENT WALL

SUBMERGED COHESIVE SOIL



TYPICAL SOIL PARAMETERS

See Table 2 for typical values of soil parameters

$$K_{oc} = 1.0$$

$$K_{os} = 1 - \sin \phi_s$$

PERMANENT WALL

$$P_{1c} = \gamma'_c d K_{oc}$$

$$P_{1s} = \gamma'_c d K_{os}$$

$$P_2 = [\gamma'_c d + \gamma'_s (H-d)] K_{os}$$

$$P_w = \gamma_w H = 62.4 H$$

$$P_q = 0.5 q$$

Where:

γ'_c = Submerged unit weight of cohesive soil, pcf;

γ'_s = Submerged unit weight of cohesionless or semi-cohesionless soil, pcf;

ϕ_s = Internal friction angle of cohesionless or semi-cohesionless soil, degree;

K_{oc} = Coefficient of at-rest earth pressure in cohesive soil;

K_{os} = Coefficient of at-rest earth pressure in cohesionless or semi-cohesionless soil;

γ_w = Unit weight of water, pcf;

q = Surcharge load at surface, psf;

P_o = Lateral pressure, psf;

P_i, P_{1c}, P_{1s} = At-rest earth pressure, psf; $i = 1, 2$;

P_q = Horizontal pressure due to surcharge, psf;

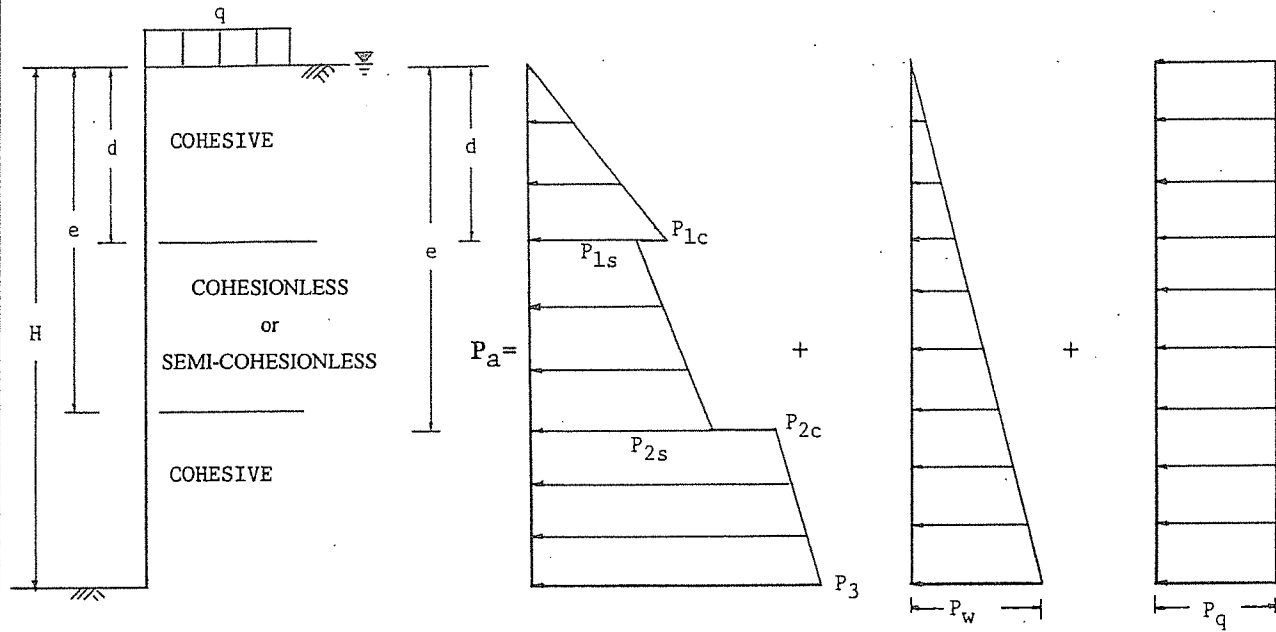
P_w = Hydrostatic pressure due to groundwater, psf;

H = Height of wall, feet

LATERAL EARTH PRESSURE DIAGRAM FOR PERMANENT WALL

SUBMERGED COHESIVE SOIL OVER
COHESIONLESS OR SEMI-COHESIONLESS SOIL

Geotest Engineering, Inc.



TYPICAL SOIL PARAMETERS

See Table 2 for typical values of soil parameters

$$K_{oc} = 1.0$$

$$K_{os} = 1 - \sin \phi_s$$

$$\gamma_w = 62.4 \text{ psf}$$

Where:

- γ'_c = Effective unit weight of cohesive soil, pcf;
- γ'_s = Effective unit weight of cohesionless or semi-cohesionless soil, pcf;
- ϕ_s = Internal friction angle of cohesionless or semi-cohesionless soil, degree;
- K_{oc} = Coefficient of earth pressure at rest in cohesive soils;
- K_{os} = Coefficient of earth pressure at rest in cohesionless or semi-cohesionless soil;
- γ_w = Unit weight of water, pcf;
- q = Surcharge load at surface, psf;
- P_a = Lateral pressure, psf;
- P_i, P_{ic}, P_{is} = Earth pressure at rest, psf; $i = 1, 2, 3$;
- P_q = Horizontal pressure due to surcharge, psf;
- P_w = Hydrostatic pressure due to groundwater, psf;
- H = Height of wall, feet

PERMANENT WALL

$$P_{1c} = \gamma'_c d K_{oc}$$

$$P_{1s} = \gamma'_s d K_{os}$$

$$P_{2s} = P_{1s} + \gamma'_s (e-d) K_{os}$$

$$P_{2c} = [\gamma'_c d + \gamma'_s (e-d)] K_{oc}$$

$$P_3 = [\gamma'_c d + \gamma'_s (e-d) + \gamma'_c (H-e)] K_{oc}$$

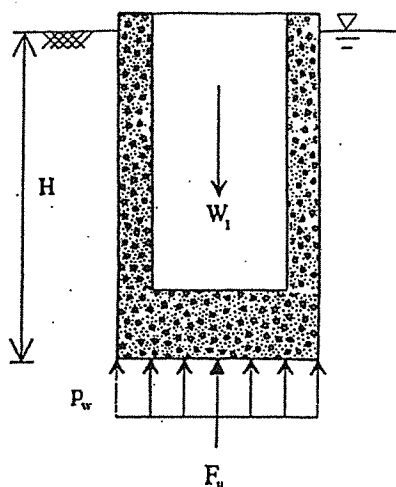
$$P_w = \gamma_w H = 62.4 H$$

$$P_q = 0.5 q$$

LATERAL EARTH PRESSURE DIAGRAM FOR PERMANENT WALL

SUBMERGED COHESIVE SOIL
INTERBEDDED WITH COHESIONLESS
OR SEMI-COHESIONLESS SOIL

(a) DEAD WEIGHT OF STRUCTURE

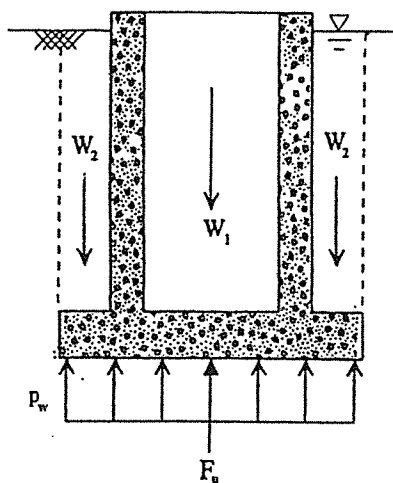


$$P_w = H\gamma_w$$

$$F_u = A_b P_w$$

$$\frac{W_1}{S_{f_1}} = F_u$$

(b) WEIGHT OF SOIL ABOVE BASE EXTENSION PLUS DEAD WEIGHT OF STRUCTURE

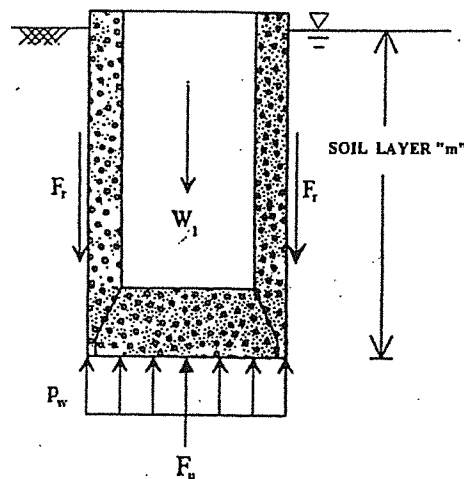


$$P_w = H\gamma_w$$

$$F_u = A_b P_w$$

$$\frac{W_1}{S_{f_1}} + \frac{W_2}{S_{f_2}} = F_u$$

(c) SOIL-WALL FRICTION PLUS DEAD WEIGHT OF STRUCTURE



$$P_w = H\gamma_w$$

$$F_u = A_b P_w$$

$$\frac{W_1}{S_{f_1}} + \frac{F_r}{S_{f_3}} = F_u$$

Predominantly Cohesive Soils, $F_r = \alpha c_m A_m$

Predominantly Cohesionless Soils, $F_r = p_m A_m K \tan \delta_m$

See Table 2 for typical values of soil parameters

Where:	A_b	=	area of base, sq. ft.
	A_m	=	cylindrical surface area of layer "m", sq. ft.
	c_m	=	undrained cohesion of soil layer "m", psf.
	F_u	=	hydrostatic uplift force, lbs.
	F_r	=	frictional resistance, lbs.
	H	=	height of buried structure, ft.
	K	=	coefficient of lateral pressure = 0.5.
	p_m	=	average overburden pressure for layer "m", psf.
	P_w	=	hydrostatic uplift pressure, psf.
	$S_{f_1, 2, 3}$	=	factor of safety.
	W_1	=	dead weight of concrete structure, lbs.
	W_2	=	weight of backfill above base extension, lbs.
	α	=	cohesion reduction factor = 0.5.
	δ_m	=	friction angle between soil layer "m" and concrete wall, degrees = $0.75 \phi_m$
	ϕ_m	=	internal angle of friction of soil layer "m", degrees.
	γ_w	=	unit weight of water = 62.4 pcf.

UPLIFT PRESSURE AND RESISTANCE

TABLES

	<u>Table</u>
Summary of Boring Information.....	1
Geotechnical Design Parameter Summary: Open-cut Excavation	2
Geotechnical Design Parameter Summary: Trenchless Installation	3.1 and 3.2

TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF BORING INFORMATION

Lift Station	Street Name	Boring No.	Boring Depth (feet)	Northing⁽¹⁾	Easting⁽¹⁾	Ground Surface Elevation (feet) ⁽¹⁾
Northbrook LS		NBB-1	15	13798493.124	3072320.359	31.07
Hardy Temp LS		HTB-1	16	13874905.543	3122565.574	66.89
		HTB-2	20	13875146.324	3122915.129	67.42
Hunterwood		HWB-1	52	13865469.328	3171961.948	31.07
Harvest Moon		HMB-1 (HMB-1P)	70	13841099.038	3047437.251	68.74
	Harvest Moon Ln	HMB-2	30	13841228.948	3046737.508	72.98
	Harvest Moon Ln	HMB-3	30	13840824.014	3046650.885	72.90
	Honeywood Trail	HMB-4	30	13840512.584	3046175.108	76.23
	Honeywood Trail	HMB-5	30	13840507.843	3045799.832	74.61
	Dairy Ashford Rd	HMB-6	30	13840420.635	3045450.614	75.05
	Dairy Ashford Rd	HMB-7 (HMB-7P)	30	13840919.654	3045429.022	73.12
	Dairy Ashford Rd	HMB-8	30	13841367.337	3045404.05	73.55

Notes:

- (1) The survey information for the completed borings was provided to us by ARCADIS.

TABLE 2

GEOTECHNICAL DESIGN PARAMETER SUMMARY OPEN-CUT EXCAVATION

Lift Station	Boring Nos.	Stratigraphic Unit	Range of Depths, ft	Wet Unit Weight, γ , pcf	Submerged Unit Weight, γ' , pcf	Undrained Cohesion, psf	Internal Friction Angle, ϕ , degree
Northbrook	NBB-1	FILL	0-6	125	63	2,000	--
			6-10	125	63	1,000	--
			10-15	120	60	500	--
Hardy Temp	HTB-1	FILL	0-4	120	60	800	--
		Cohesive	4-8	130	65	1,200	--
		Cohesionless	8-16	108	54	--	30
	HTB-2	Cohesive	0-10	125	63	1,200	--
			10-12	130	65	800	--
		Cohesionless	12-16	110	55	--	30
Huterwood	HWB-1	Cohesive	0-6	120	60	1,500	--
			6-10	125	63	1,000	--
			10-26	120	60	500	--
		Cohesionless	26-34	100	50	--	28
			34-42	104	52	--	30
		Cohesive	42-44	125	63	600	--
		Cohesionless	44-52	106	53	--	30
Harvest Moon	HMB-1	Cohesive	0-4	125	63	4,000	--
		Cohesionless	4-6.5	104	52	--	28
			6.5-17	100	50	--	30
		Cohesive	17-26	130	65	1,500	--
			26-32	126	63	600	--
		Cohesionless	32-36	100	50	--	28
		Cohesive	36-40	125	63	500	--
		Cohesionless	40-46	102	51	--	28
		Cohesive	46-55	125	63	4,500	--
			55-62	125	63	3,500	--
			62-70	130	65	4,500	--
	HMB-2 & HMB-3	Cohesive	0-8	125	63	1,200	--
			8-16	130	65	2,000	--
			16-23	125	63	600	--
			23-30	125	63	2,200	--
	HMB-4	Cohesive	0-2	120	60	1,000	--
			2-12	130	65	2,500	--
			12-16	130	65	2,800	--
			16-23	130	65	2,200	--
		Cohesionless	23-28	98	49	--	25
		Cohesive	28-30	125	63	4,500	--
	HMB-5	Cohesive	0-15	128	64	4,500	--
			15-18	120	60	1,000	--
		Cohesionless	18-28	106	53	--	30
		Cohesive	28-30	125	63	800	--
	HMB-6	FILL	0-4	125	63	2,200	--
			4-6	120	60	500	--
		Cohesive	6-16	125	63	1,500	--
		Cohesionless	16-18	110	55	--	30
		Cohesive	18-23	125	63	1,800	--
		Cohesionless	23-30	110	55	--	30

TABLE 2 (cont'd)

GEOTECHNICAL DESIGN PARAMETER SUMMARY OPEN-CUT EXCAVATION

Lift Station	Boring Nos.	Stratigraphic Unit	Range of Depths, ft	Wet Unit Weight, γ , pcf	Submerged Unit Weight, γ' , pcf	Undrained Cohesion, psf	Internal Friction Angle, ϕ , degree
	HMB-7	Cohesive	0-8	126	63	3,000	--
			8-12	125	63	1,000	--
		Cohesionless	12-23	112	56	--	30
			23-28	125	63	--	28
		Cohesive	28-30	124	52	1,500	--
	HMB-8	Cohesive	0-10	130	65	2,000	--
			10-12	125	63	1,500	--
			12-14	125	63	500	--
			14-18	125	63	3,000	--
		Cohesionless	18-28	106	53	--	28
		Cohesive	28-30	125	63	1,500	--

Notes:

1. Fill soil includes Fat Clay, Lean Clay w/shell, gravel and calcareous nodules.
2. Cohesive soils include Fat clay, Lean clay, Lean clay w/sand, Silty Clay and Sandy Lean clay.
3. Cohesionless soils include Silty Sand, Silt w/sand, Silt and Clayey Silt.

TABLE 3.1
GEOTECHNICAL DESIGN PARAMETER SUMMARY
TRENCHLESS INSTALLATION AT
HARDY TEMP LIFT STATION
(HTB-1 AND HTB-2)

PROPERTY		COHESIVE SOILS ⁽¹⁾	COHESIONLESS SOILS ⁽²⁾
Wet Unit Weight, γ , pcf	0-4	120	--
	4-8	130	--
	8-12	125	108 (HTB-1 only)
	12-16	--	108
	16-20	125	--
Submerged Unit Weight, γ' , pcf	0-4	60	--
	4-8	65	--
	8-12	63	54 (HTB-1 only)
	12-16	--	54
	16-20	63	--
Moisture Content (%)	0-4	14	--
	4-8	14	--
	8-12	15	15 (HTB-1 only)
	12-16	--	20
	16-20	25	--
UNDRAINED PROPERTIES *			
Undrained Cohesion, C_u , psf	4-8*	1,000	--
	8-12*	800	--
	12-16*	--	--
Angle of Internal, ϕ , degrees	4-8*	--	--
	8-12*	--	30 (HTB-1 only)
	12-16*	--	30
Elastic Modulus, E , psf	4-8*	400,000	--
	8-12*	320,000	168,000 (HTB-1 only)
	12-16*	--	168,000
Coefficient of Lateral Earth Pressure at Rest, K_o	4-8*	1.2	--
	8-12*	1.2	0.5 (HTB-1 only)
	12-16*	--	0.5
Poisson's Ratio		0.45	0.3
DRAINED PROPERTIES *			
Drained Cohesion, C' , psf	4-8*	0	--
	8-12*	0	--
	12-16*	0	--
DRAINED PROPERTIES *			
Angle of Internal Friction, ϕ' , degrees	4-8*	24	--
	8-12*	24	30 (HTB-1 only)
	12-16*	--	30
Elastic Modulus, E , psf	4-8*	240,000	--
	8-12*	192,000	168,000 (HTB-1 only)
	12-16*	--	168,000

- Notes: 1. Cohesive soils include lean clay w/sand and sandy lean clay.
2. Cohesionless soils include silty sand.
* Within tunneling zone (one bore diameter, but not less than 6 feet, above and below tunnel bore).

TABLE 3.2
GEOTECHNICAL DESIGN PARAMETER SUMMARY
TRENCHLESS INSTALLATION HARVEST MOON LIFT STATION
(HMB-1 through HMB-8)

PROPERTY		COHESIVE SOILS ⁽¹⁾	COHESIONLESS SOILS ⁽²⁾
Wet Unit Weight, γ , pcf	0-4 4-12 12-16 16-18 18-23 23-28 28-30	120 125 120 130 125 125 120	-- 100 (HMB-1 only) 104 (HMB-1 and HMB-7 only) 104 (HMB-1, HMB-6 and HMB-7 only) 106 (HMB-5, HMB-7 and HMB-8) 98 (HMB-4, HMB-5, HMB-6, HMB-7 and HMB-8) 110 (HMB-6 only)
Submerged Unit Weight, γ' , pcf	0-4 4-12 12-16 16-18 18-23 23-28 28-30	60 63 60 65 63 63 60	-- 50 (HMB-1 only) 52 (HMB-1 and HMB-7 only) 52 (HMB-1, HMB-6 and HMB-7 only) 53 (HMB-5, HMB-7 and HMB-8) 49 (HMB-4, HMB-5, HMB-6, HMB-7 and HMB-8) 55 (HMB-6 only)
Moisture Content (%)	0-4 4-12 12-16 16-18 18-23 23-28 28-30	18 20 21 23 11 15 12	-- 11 (HMB-1 only) 6 (HMB-1 and HMB-7 only) 16 (HMB-1, HMB-6 and HMB-7 only) 19 (HMB-5, HMB-7 and HMB-8) 18 (HMB-4, HMB-5, HMB-6, HMB-7 and HMB-8) 16 (HMB-6 only)
UNDRAINED PROPERTIES *			
Undrained Cohesion, C_u , psf	4-12* 12-16* 16-18* 18-23* 23-28* 28-30*	1,000 2,500 2,400 2,200 2,500 800	-- -- -- -- -- --
Angle of Internal, ϕ , degrees	4-12* 12-16* 16-18* 18-23* 23-28* 28-30*	-- -- -- -- -- --	28 (HMB-1 only) 30 (HMB-1 and HMB-7 only) 30 (HMB-1, HMB-6 and HMB-7 only) 30 (HMB-5, HMB-7 and HMB-8) 28 (HMB-4, HMB-5, HMB-6, HMB-7 and HMB-8) 30 (HMB-6 only)
Elastic Modulus, E, psf	4-12* 12-16* 16-18* 18-23* 23-28* 28-30*	300,000 750,000 720,000 660,000 750,000 240,000	210,000 (HMB-1 only) 140,000 (HMB-1 and HMB-7 only) 210,000 (HMB-1, HMB-6 and HMB-7 only) 378,000 (HMB-5, HMB-7 and HMB-8) 128,000 (HMB-4, HMB-5, HMB-6, HMB-7 and HMB-8) 238,000 (HMB-6 only)
Coefficient of Lateral Earth Pressure at Rest, K	4-12* 12-16* 16-18* 18-23* 23-28* 28-30*	1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2	0.5 (HMB-1 only) 0.5 (HMB-1 and HMB-7 only) 0.5 (HMB-1, HMB-6 and HMB-7 only) 0.5 (HMB-5, HMB-7 and HMB-8) 0.5 (HMB-4, HMB-5, HMB-6, HMB-7 and HMB-8) 0.5 (HMB-6 only)
Poisson's Ratio		0.45	0.3

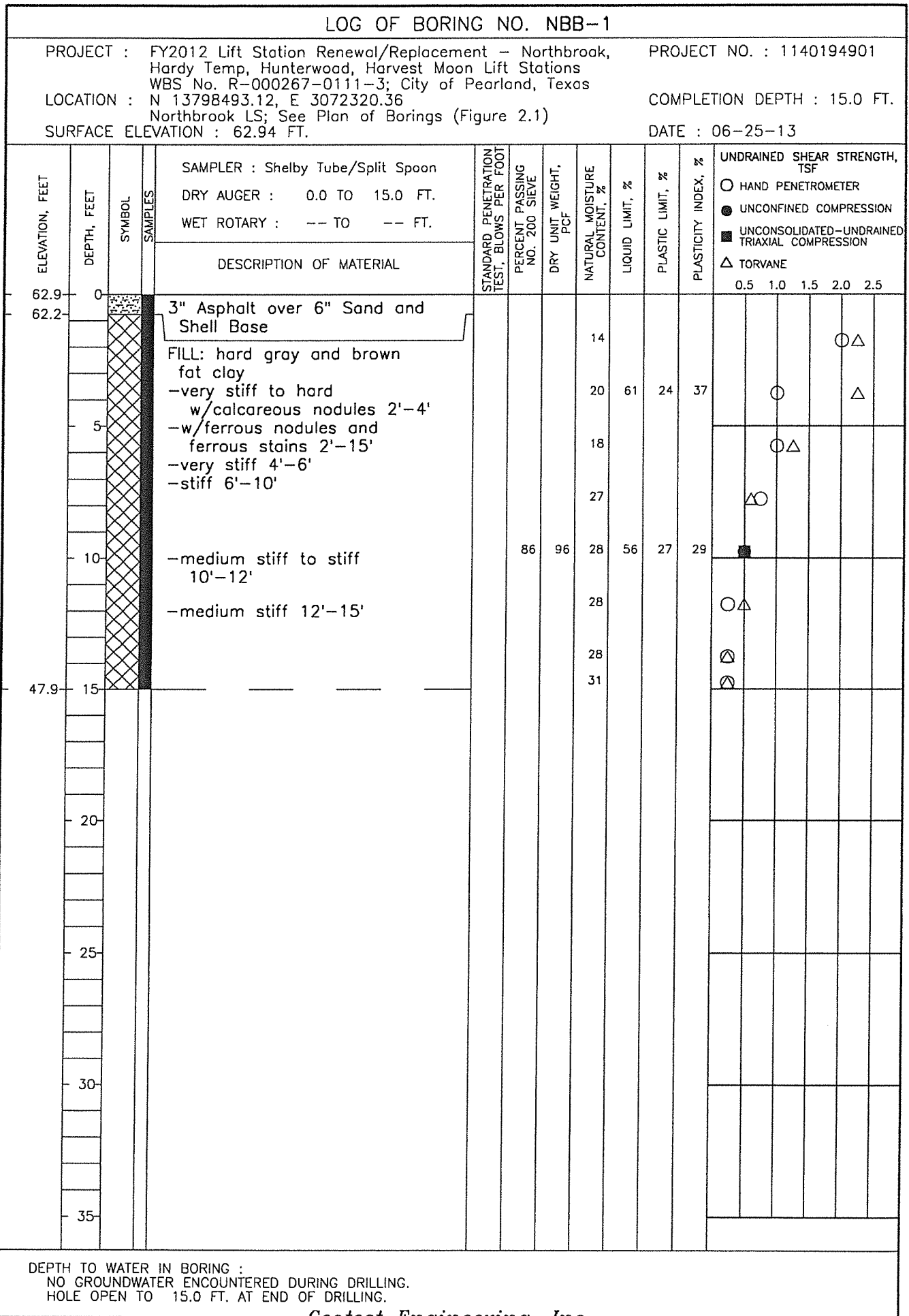
TABLE 3.2
GEOTECHNICAL DESIGN PARAMETER SUMMARY
TRENCHLESS INSTALLATION HARVEST MOON LIFT STATION
(HMB-1 through HMB-8)

PROPERTY	COHESIVE SOILS ⁽¹⁾	COHESIONLESS SOILS ⁽²⁾
DRAINED PROPERTIES *		
Drained Cohesion, C', psf		
4-12*	0	--
12-16*	0	--
16-18*	0	--
18-23*	0	--
23-28*	0	--
28-30*	0	--
Angle of Internal Friction, ϕ' , degrees		
4-12*	18	28 (HMB-1 only)
12-16*	18	30 (HMB-1 and HMB-7 only)
16-18*	25	30(HMB-1, HMB-6 and HMB-7 only)
18-23*	27	30 (HMB-5, HMB-7 and HMB-8)
23-28*	25	28 (HMB-4, HMB-5, HMB-6, HMB-7 and HMB-8)
28-30*	22	30 (HMB-6 only)
Elastic Modulus, E, psf		
4-12*	180,000	210,000 (HMB-1 only)
12-16*	450,000	140,000 (HMB-1 and HMB-7 only)
16-18*	432,000	210,000(HMB-1, HMB-6 and HMB-7 only)
18-23*	396,000	378,000(HMB-5, HMB-7 and HMB-8)
23-28*	450,000	128,000(HMB-4, HMB-5, HMB-6, HMB-7 and HMB-8)
28-30*	144,000	238,000(HMB-6 only)

- Notes: 1. Cohesive soils include Fat clay, lean clay and sandy lean clay.
2. Cohesionless soils include silty sand, sandy silt, silt and clayey sand.
* Within tunneling zone (one bore diameter, but not less than 6 feet, above and below tunnel bore).

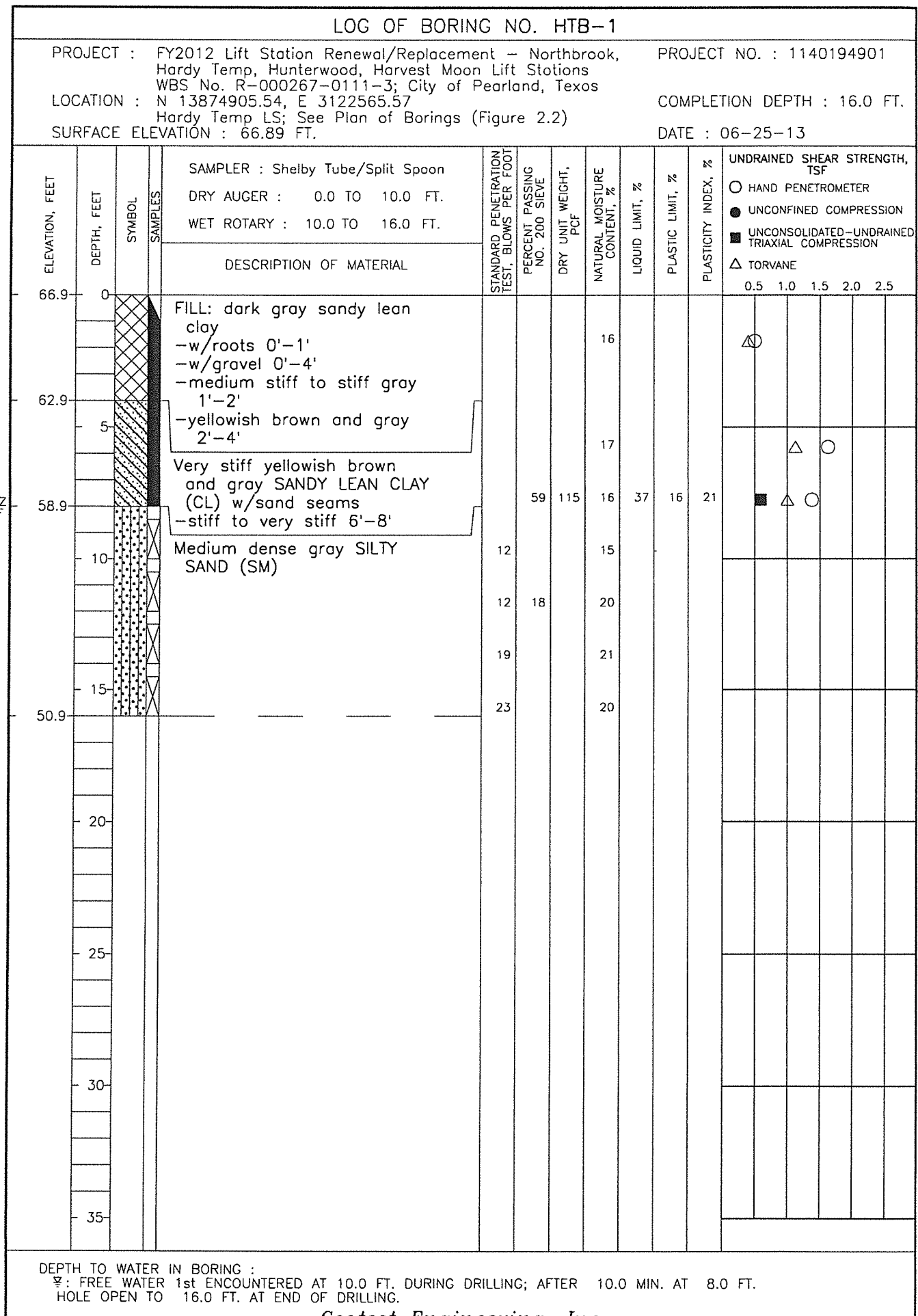
APPENDIX A

	<u>Figure</u>
Log of Borings from This Study	A-1 thru A-12
Symbols and Terms Used on Boring Logs	A-13
Piezometer Installation Details	A-14 and A-15



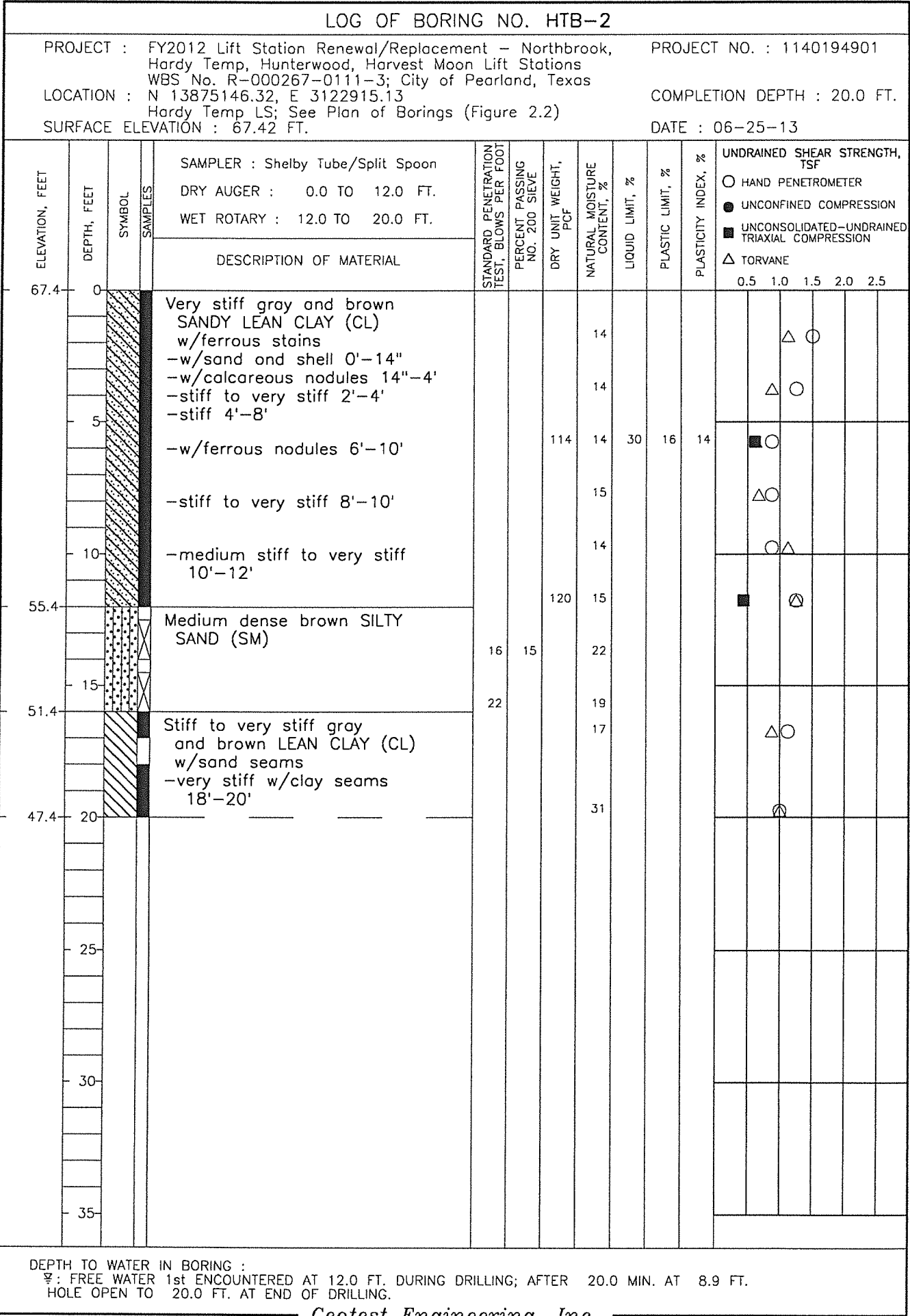
Geotest Engineering, Inc.

FIGURE A-1



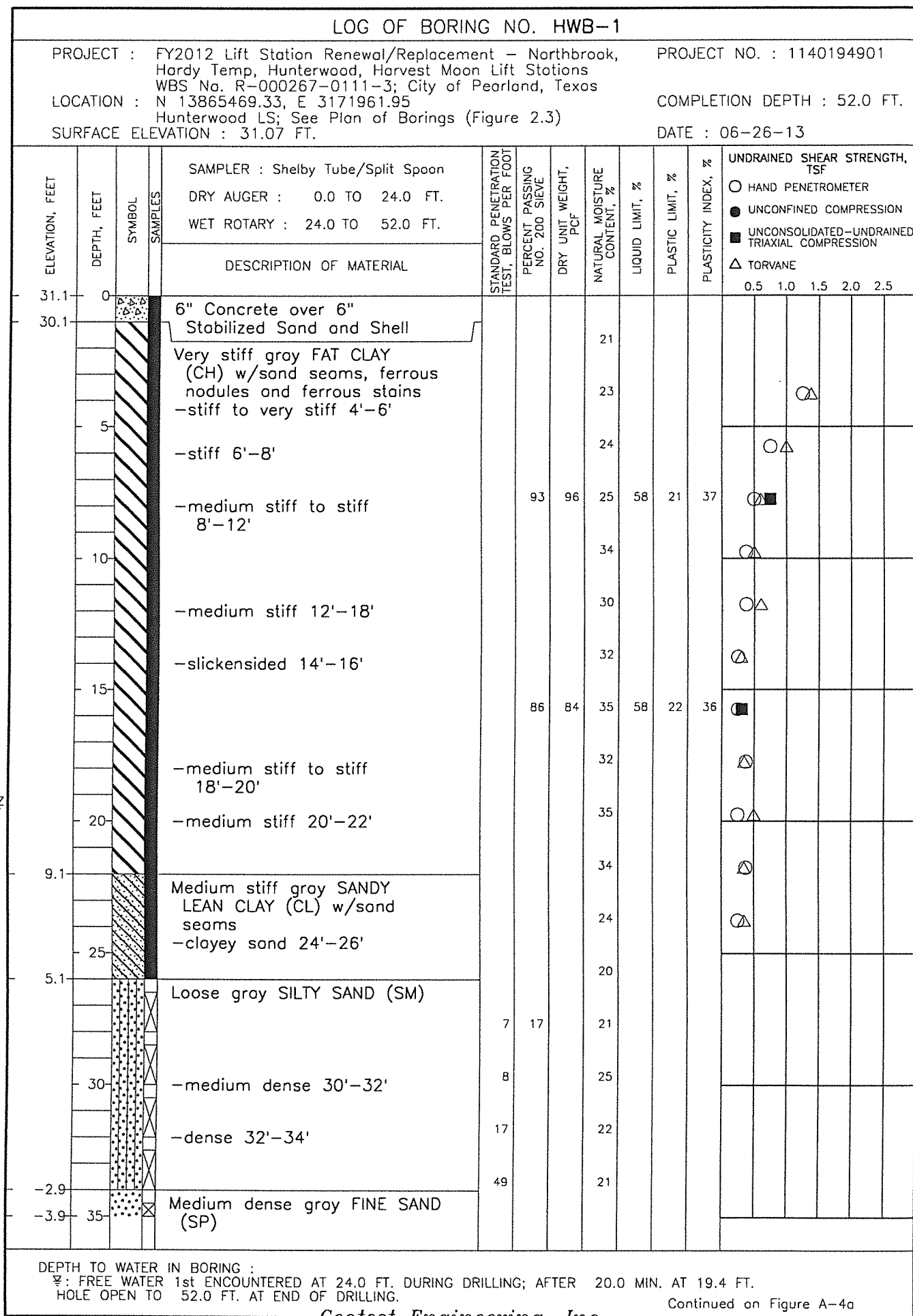
Geotest Engineering, Inc.

FIGURE A-2



Geotest Engineering, Inc.

FIGURE A-3



Geotest Engineering, Inc.

FIGURE A-4

LOG OF BORING NO. HWB-1 Cont'd

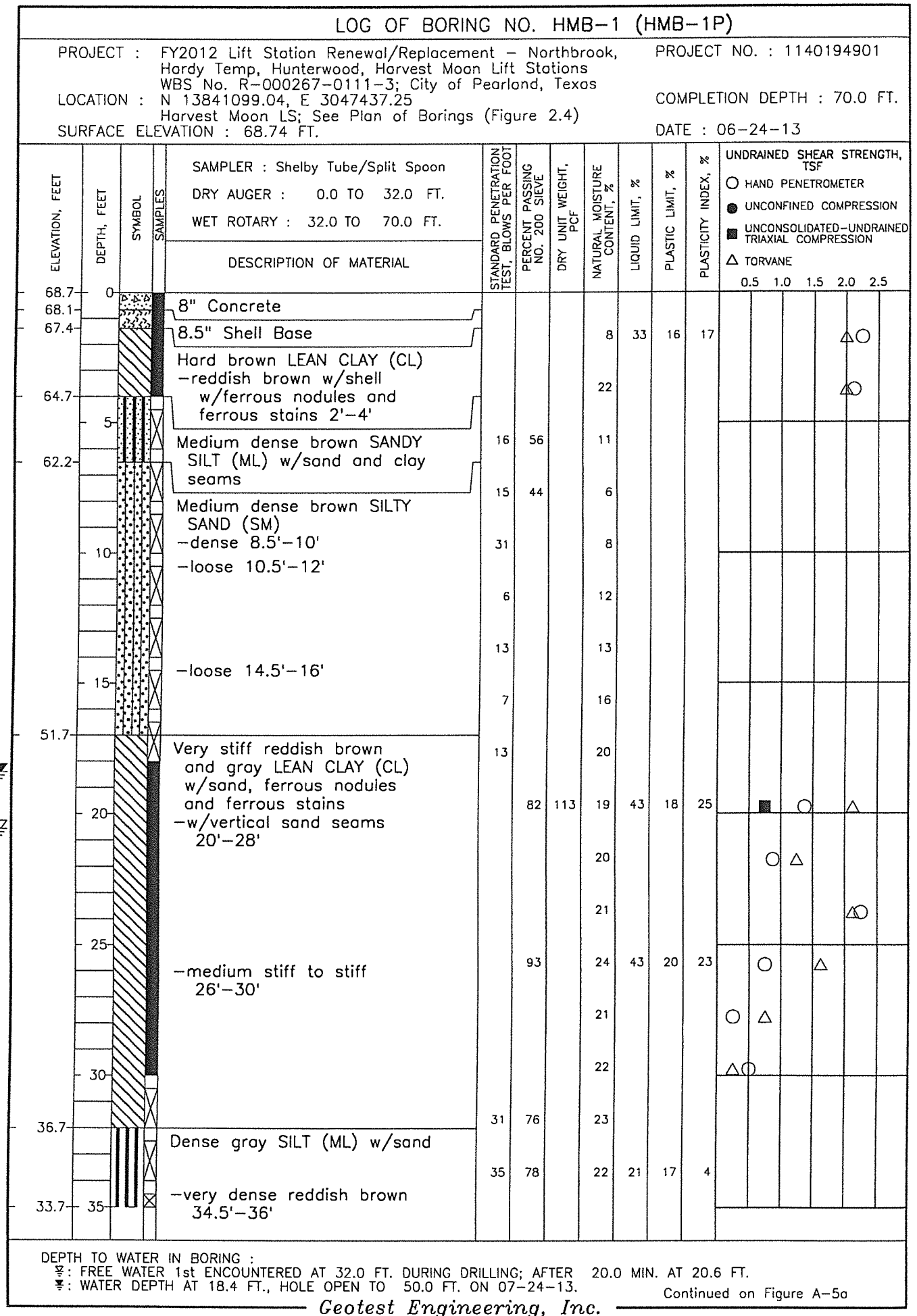
PROJECT : FY2012 Lift Station Renewal/Replacement – Northbrook,
Hardy Temp, Hunterwood, Harvest Moon Lift Stations
WBS No. R-000267-0111-3; City of Pearland, Texas
LOCATION : N 13865469.33, E 3171961.95
Hunterwood LS; See Plan of Borings (Figure 2.3)
SURFACE ELEVATION : 31.07 FT.

PROJECT NO. : 1140194901
COMPLETION DEPTH : 52.0 FT.
DATE : 06-26-13

ELEVATION, FEET	DEPTH, FEET	SYMBOL	SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST, BLOWS PER FOOT	PERCENT PASSING NO. 200 SIEVE	DRY UNIT WEIGHT, PCF	NATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT, %	LIQUID LIMIT, %	PLASTIC LIMIT, %	PLASTICITY INDEX, %	UNDRAINED SHEAR STRENGTH, TSF				
												○ HAND PENETROMETER ● UNCONFINED COMPRESSION ■ UNCONSOLIDATED-UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL COMPRESSION △ TORVANE				
-3.9	35			SAMPLER : Shelby Tube/Split Spoon DRY AUGER : 0.0 TO 24.0 FT. WET ROTARY : 24.0 TO 52.0 FT.								0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5
				Medium dense gray FINE SAND (SP)	27			20								
				-dense 38.5'-40'	26	2		24								
	40				32			20								
-10.9				Medium stiff gray LEAN CLAY (CL) w/sand	16			23								
-12.9						74	97	27	40	17	23	■				
	45			Medium dense gray FINE SAND (SP-SM) w/silt -w/clay seams 46'-52'	26			20								
					19	10		20								
	50				23			19								
-20.9					21			21								
	55															
	60															
	65															
	70															

DEPTH TO WATER IN BORING :
 ☼: FREE WATER 1st ENCOUNTERED AT 24.0 FT. DURING DRILLING; AFTER 20.0 MIN. AT 19.4 FT.
 HOLE OPEN TO 52.0 FT. AT END OF DRILLING.

Geotest Engineering, Inc.



Geotest Engineering, Inc.

Continued on Figure A-5a

FIGURE A-5

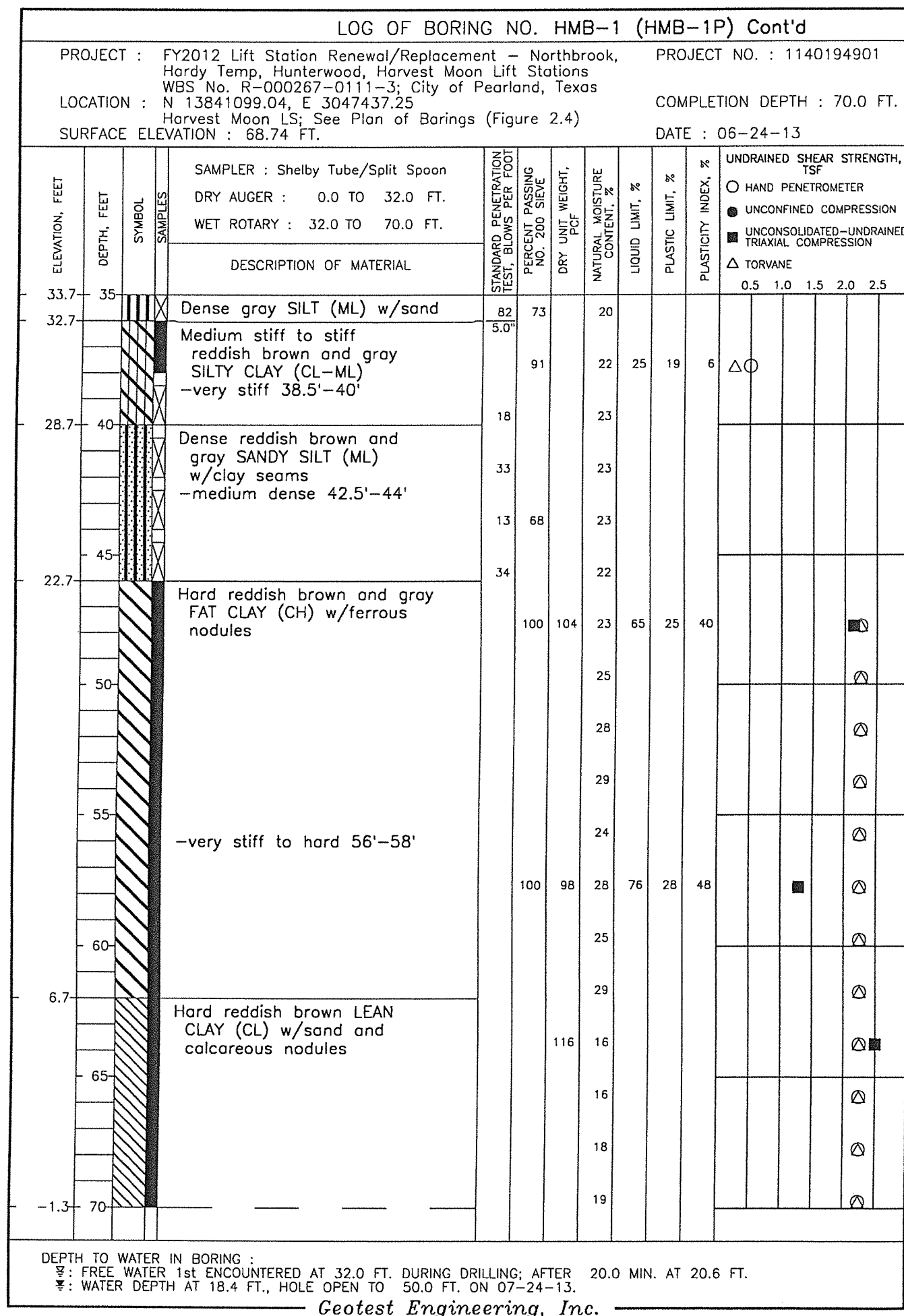


FIGURE A-5a

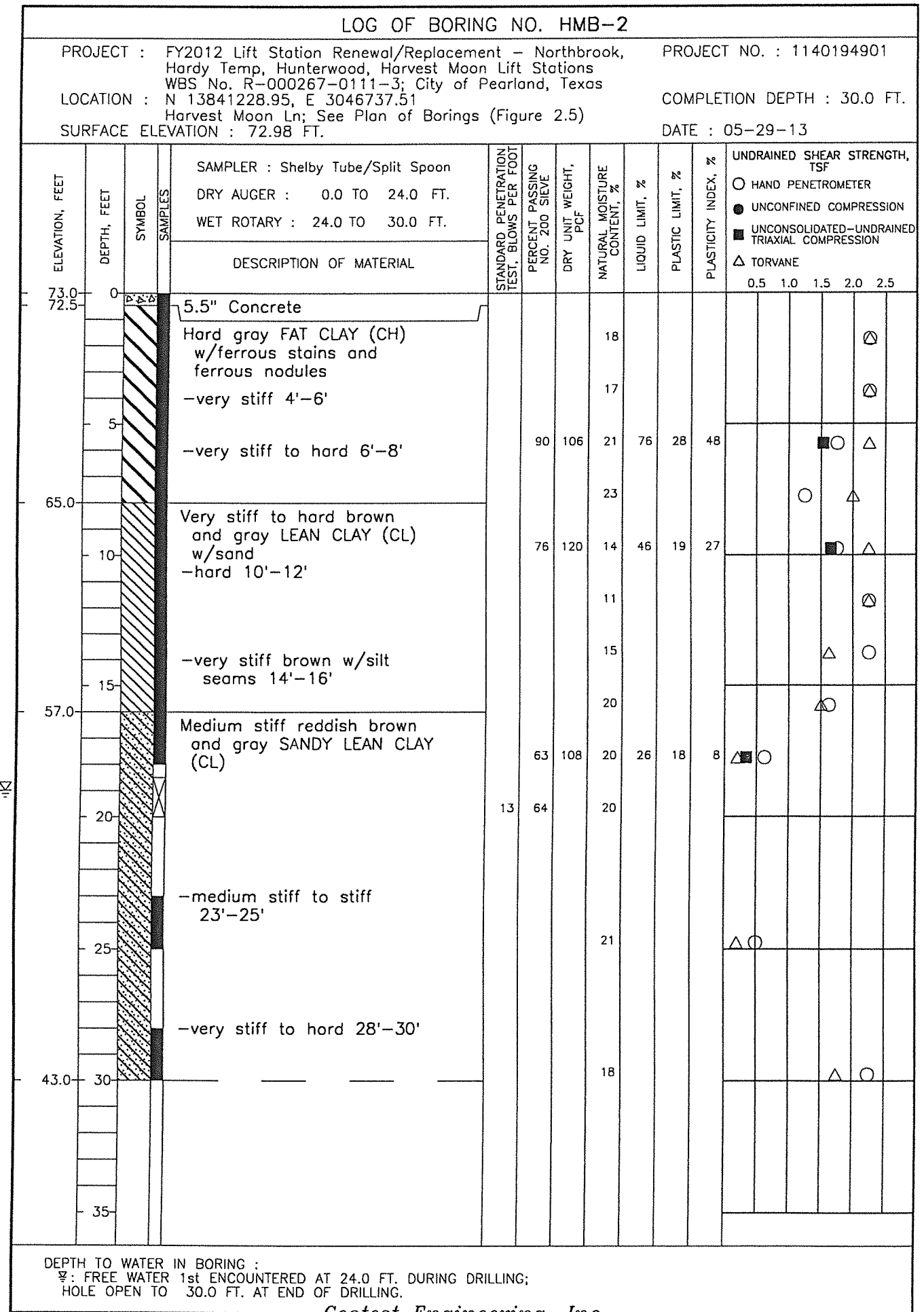
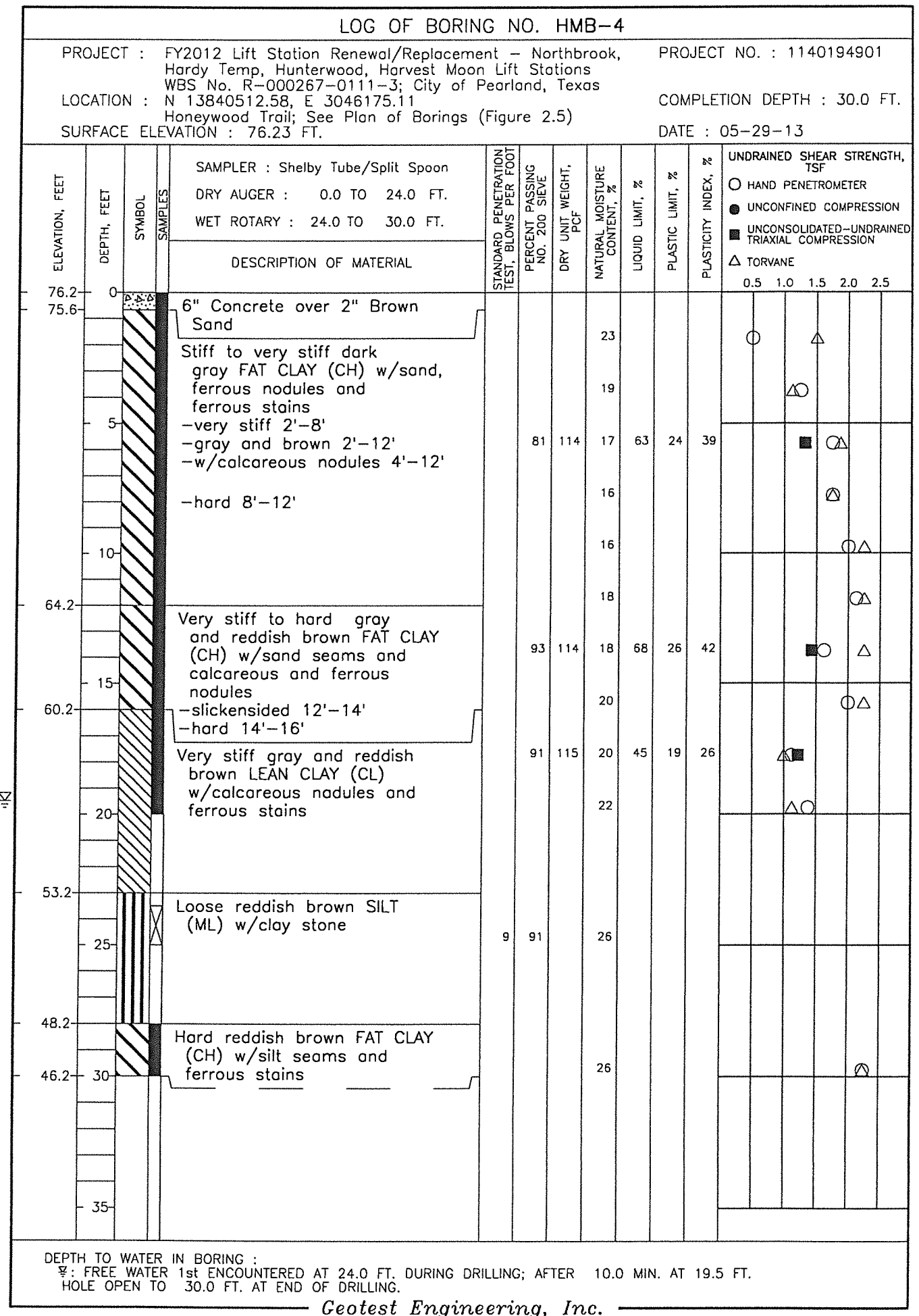


FIGURE A-6

LOG OF BORING NO. HMB-3											
PROJECT : FY2012 Lift Station Renewal/Replacement - Northbrook, Hardy Temp, Hunterwood, Harvest Moon Lift Stations WBS No. R-000267-0111-3; City of Pearland, Texas							PROJECT NO. : 1140194901				
LOCATION : N 13840824.01, E 3046650.89 Harvest Moon Ln; See Plan of Borings (Figure 2.5)							COMPLETION DEPTH : 30.0 FT.				
SURFACE ELEVATION : 72.90 FT.							DATE : 05-29-13				
ELEVATION, FEET	DEPTH, FEET	SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST, BLOWS PER FOOT	PERCENT PASSING NO. 200 SIEVE	DRY UNIT WEIGHT, PCF	NATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT, %	LIQUID LIMIT, %	PLASTIC LIMIT, %	PLASTICITY INDEX, %	UNDRAINED SHEAR STRENGTH, TSF
72.9	0		SAMPLER : Shelby Tube/Split Spoon								○ HAND PENETROMETER
72.2	0.7		DRY AUGER : 0.0 TO 30.0 FT.								● UNCONFINED COMPRESSION
			WET ROTARY : -- TO -- FT.								■ UNCONSOLIDATED-UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL COMPRESSION
											△ TORVANE
											0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5
			7" Concrete over 2" Brown Sand				16				○ △
			Very stiff to hard gray FAT CLAY (CH) w/sand seams and ferrous stains				21				○ △
	5		-w/ferrous nodules 2'-8'				23				○ △
			-very stiff 4'-6'				24	71	26	45	■ ○ △
64.9	10		Very stiff to hard gray and brown FAT CLAY (CH) w/sand, calcareous and ferrous nodules	91	101		24				○ △
			-very stiff 14'-16'				22				○ △
	15						17				○ △
56.9	20		Very stiff gray SANDY LEAN CLAY (CL) w/ferrous stains	80	110		21	51	19	32	■ ● △ ○
			-stiff 18'-20'				17				△ ○
	25		Very stiff reddish brown and gray FAT CLAY (CH) w/sand seams and calcareous nodules	68			15	28	15	13	○ △
			-hard 28'-30'				19				△ ○
42.9	30						20				○ △

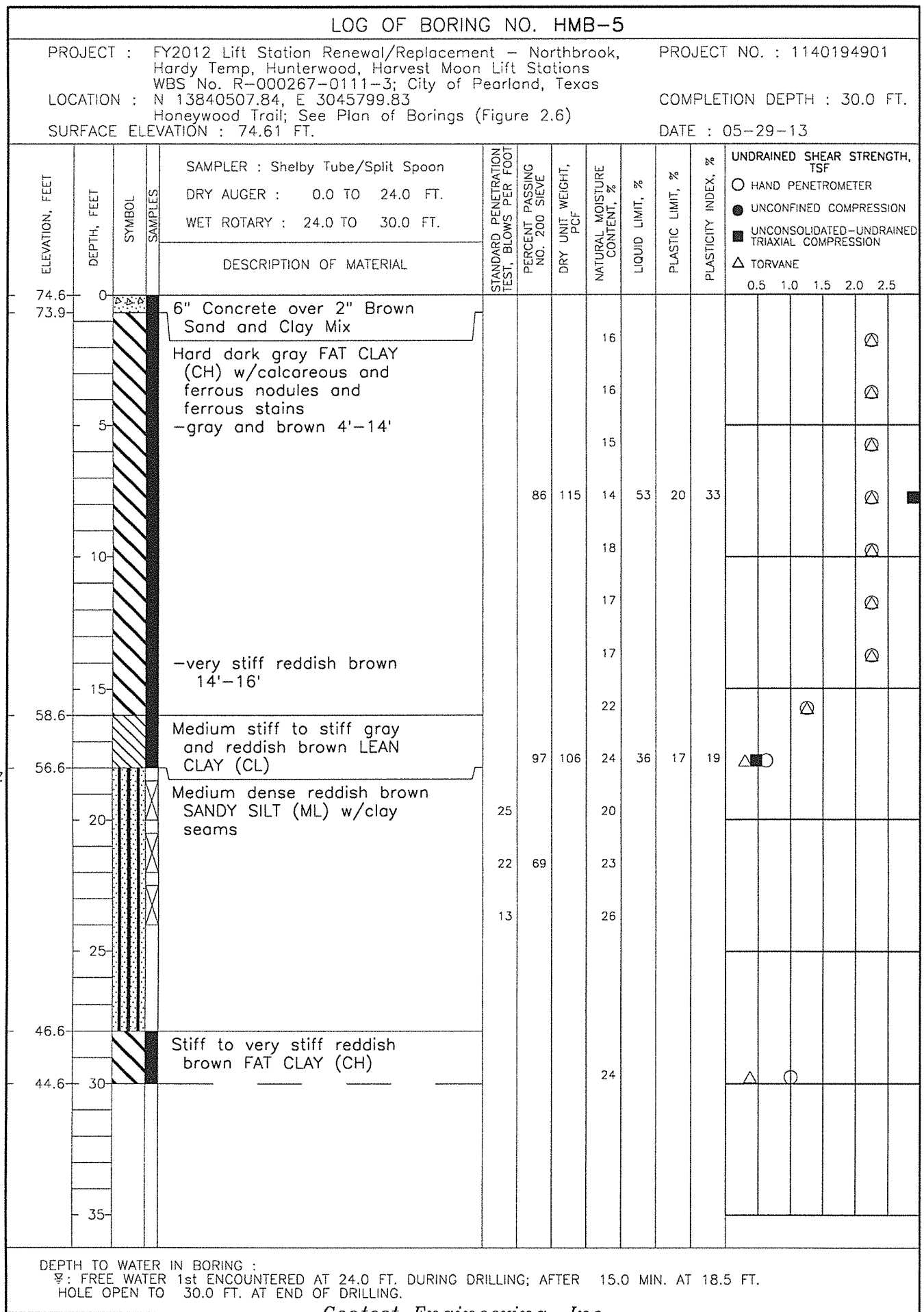
Geotest Engineering, Inc.

FIGURE A-7



Geotest Engineering, Inc.

FIGURE A-8



Geotest Engineering, Inc.

FIGURE A-9

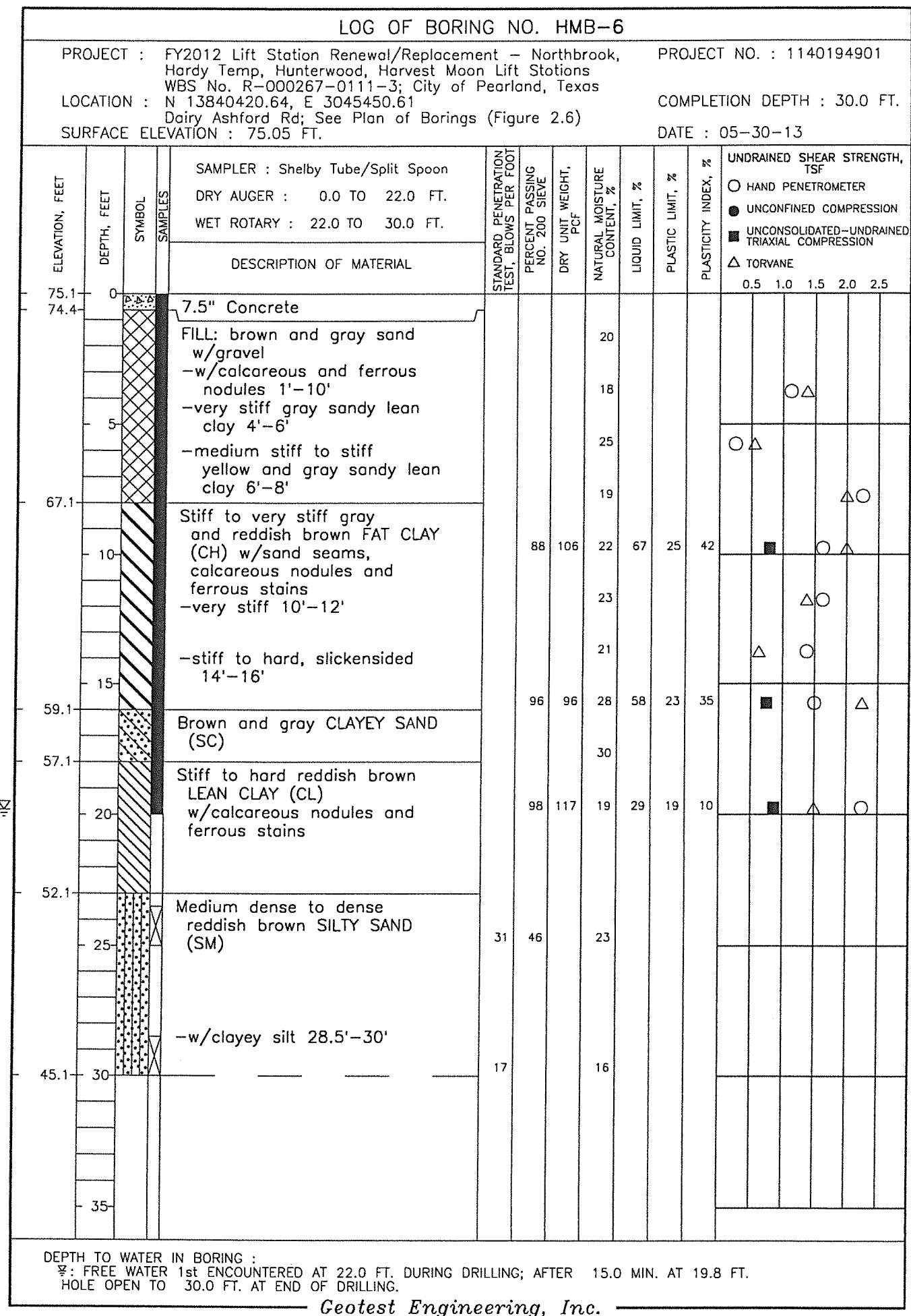


FIGURE A-10

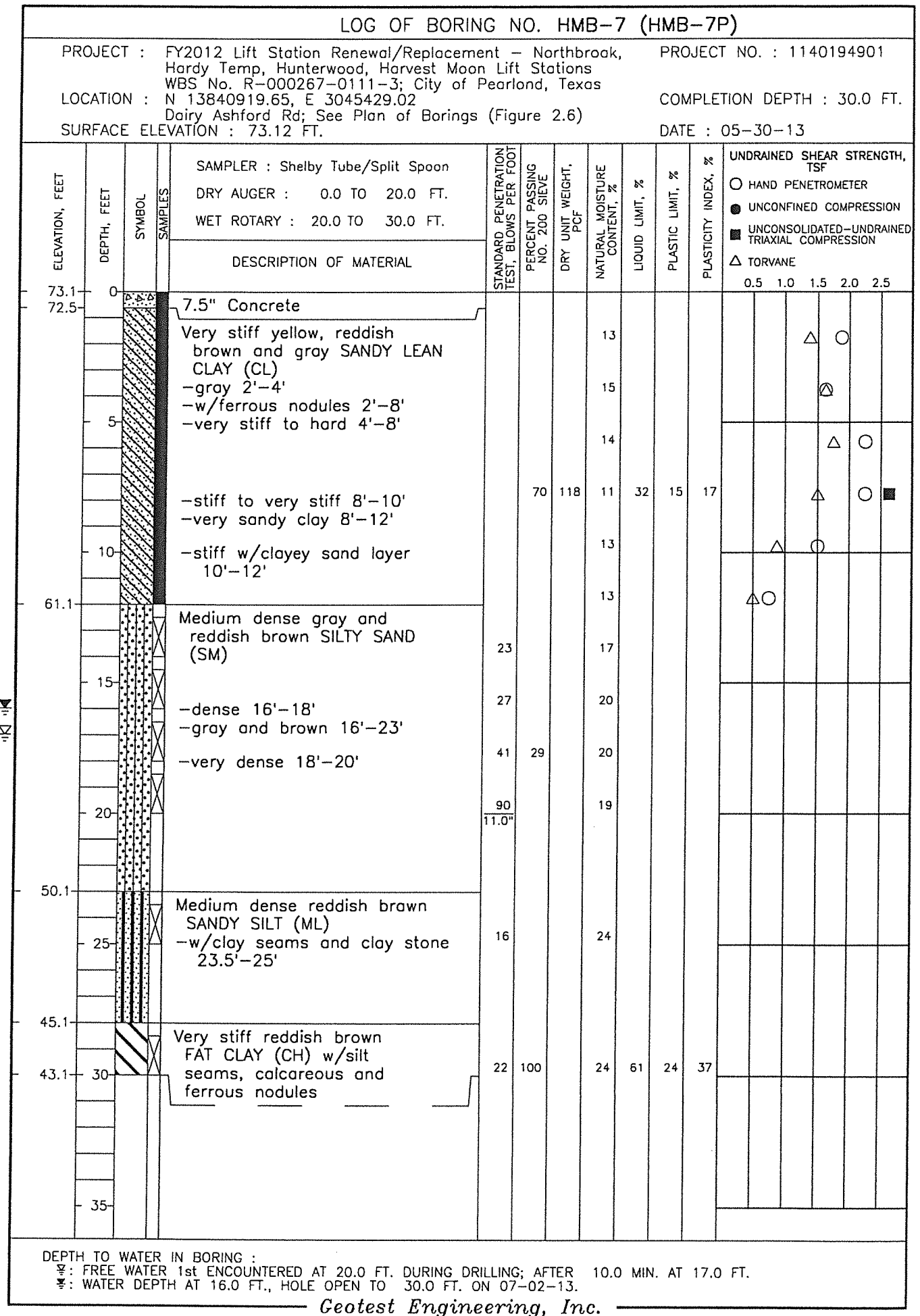


FIGURE A-11

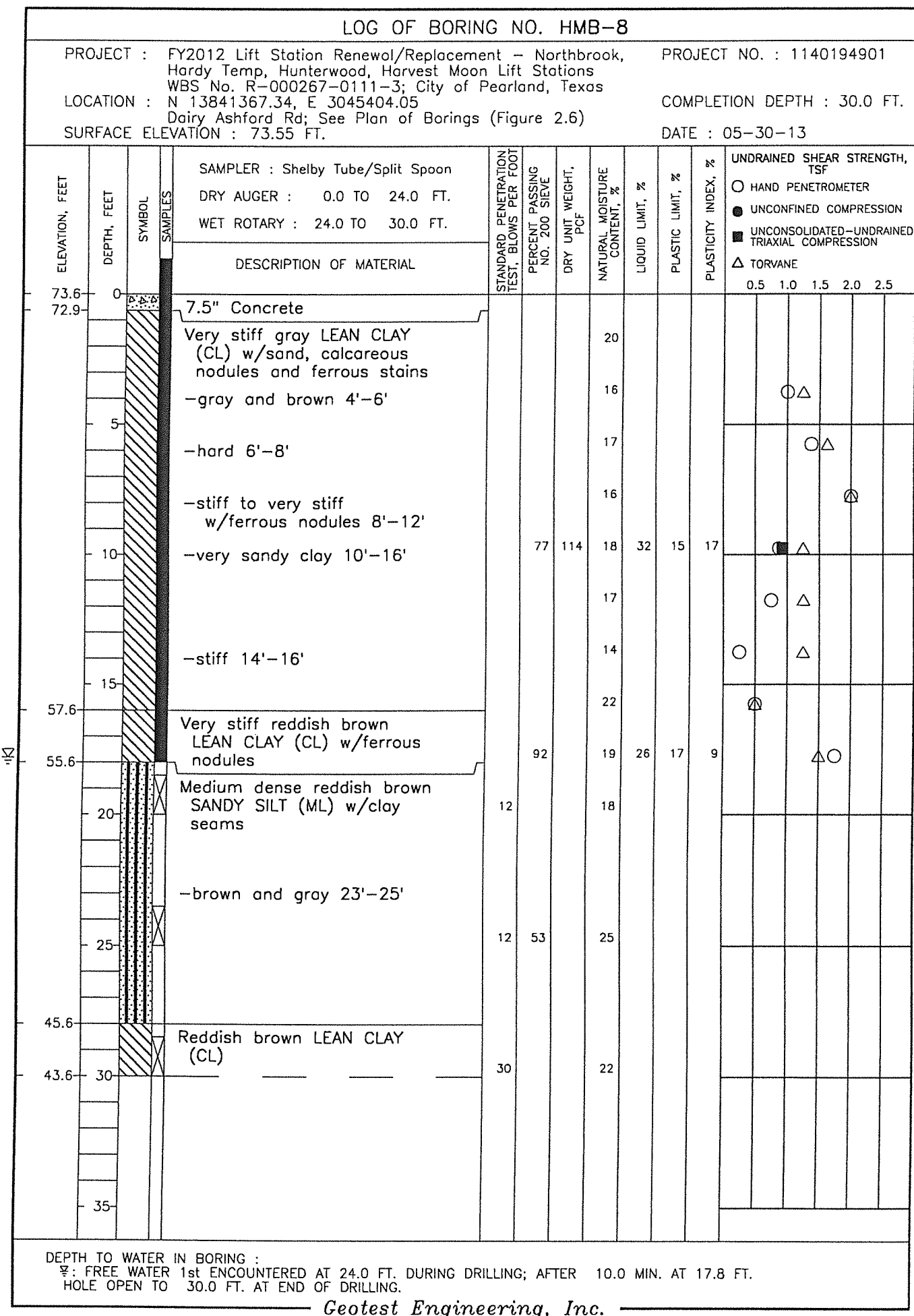
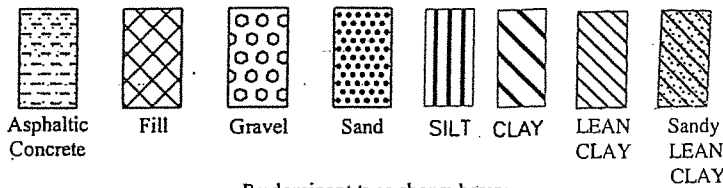


FIGURE A-12

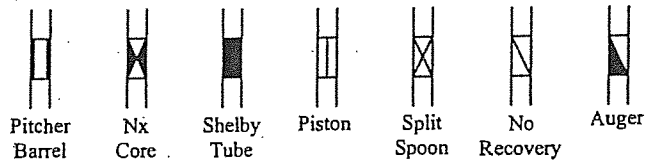
SYMBOLS AND TERMS USED ON BORING LOGS

SOIL TYPES (SHOWN IN SYMBOL COLUMN)



Predominant type shown heavy

SAMPLER TYPES (SHOWN IN SAMPLES COLUMN)



TERMS DESCRIBING CONSISTENCY OR CONDITION

Basic Soil Type	Density or Consistency	Standard Penetration Resistance, ⁽¹⁾ Blows/ft.	Unconfined Compressive Strength (q_u), ⁽²⁾ Tons/sq. ft.
Cohesionless	Very loose	Less than 4	Not applicable
	Loose	4 to <10	Not applicable
	Medium dense	10 to <30	Not applicable
	Dense	30 to <50	Not applicable
	Very dense	50 or greater	Not applicable
Cohesive	Very soft	Less than 2	Less than 0.25
	Soft	2 to <4	0.25 to <0.5
	Firm/Medium stiff	4 to <8	0.5 to <1.0
	Stiff	8 to <15	1.0 to <2.0
	Very stiff	15 to <30	2.0 to <4.0
	Hard	30 or greater	4 or greater

(1) Number of blows from 140-lb. weight falling 30-in. to drive 2-in. OD, 1-3/8-in. ID, split barrel sampler (ASTM D1586)

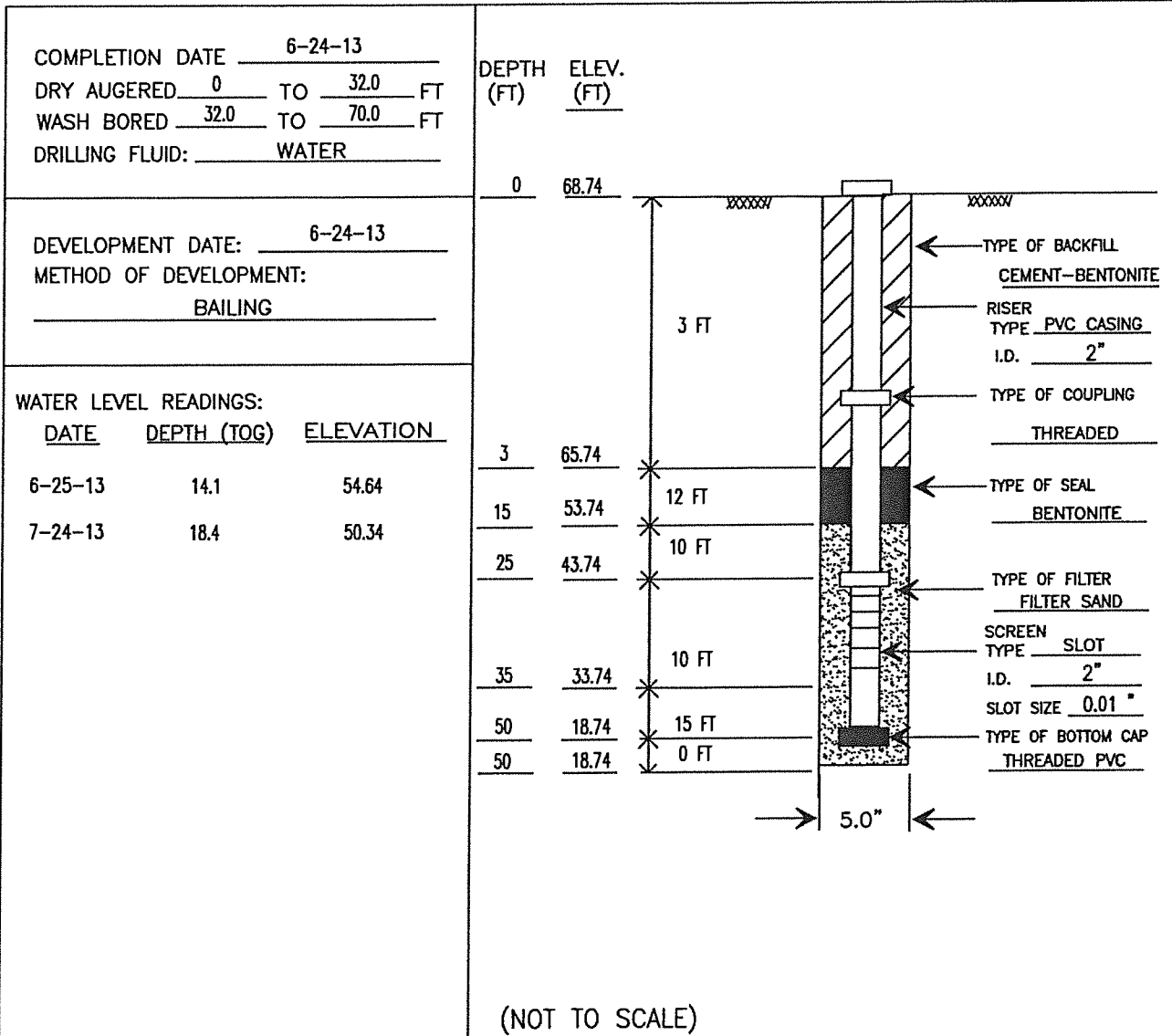
(2) q_u may also be approximated using a pocket penetrometer

TERMS CHARACTERIZING SOIL STRUCTURE

Parting: -paper thin in size	Seam: -1/8" to 3" thick	Layer: -greater than 3"
Slickensided	- having inclined planes of weakness that are slick and glossy in appearance.	
Fissured	- containing shrinkage cracks, frequently filled with fine sand or silt; usually more or less vertical.	
Laminated	- composed of thin layers of varying color and texture.	
Interbedded	- composed of alternate layers of different soil types.	
Calcareous	- containing appreciable quantities of calcium carbonate.	
Well graded	- having wide range in grain sizes and substantial amounts of all intermediate particle sizes.	
Poorly graded	- predominantly of one grain size, or having a range of sizes with some intermediate size missing.	
Flocculated	- pertaining to cohesive soils that exhibit a loose knit or flakey structure.	

PIEZOMETER INSTALLATION REPORT

PROJECT NAME: FY 12 LIFT STATION RENEWAL AND REPLACEMENT HARVEST MOON LIFT STATION, WBS NO. R-000267-0111-3		PIEZOMETER NUMBER: HMB-1P
GEOTECHNICAL CONSULTANT GEOTEST ENGINEERING, INC.	DESIGN CONSULTANT ARCADIS US	HOUSTON, TEXAS

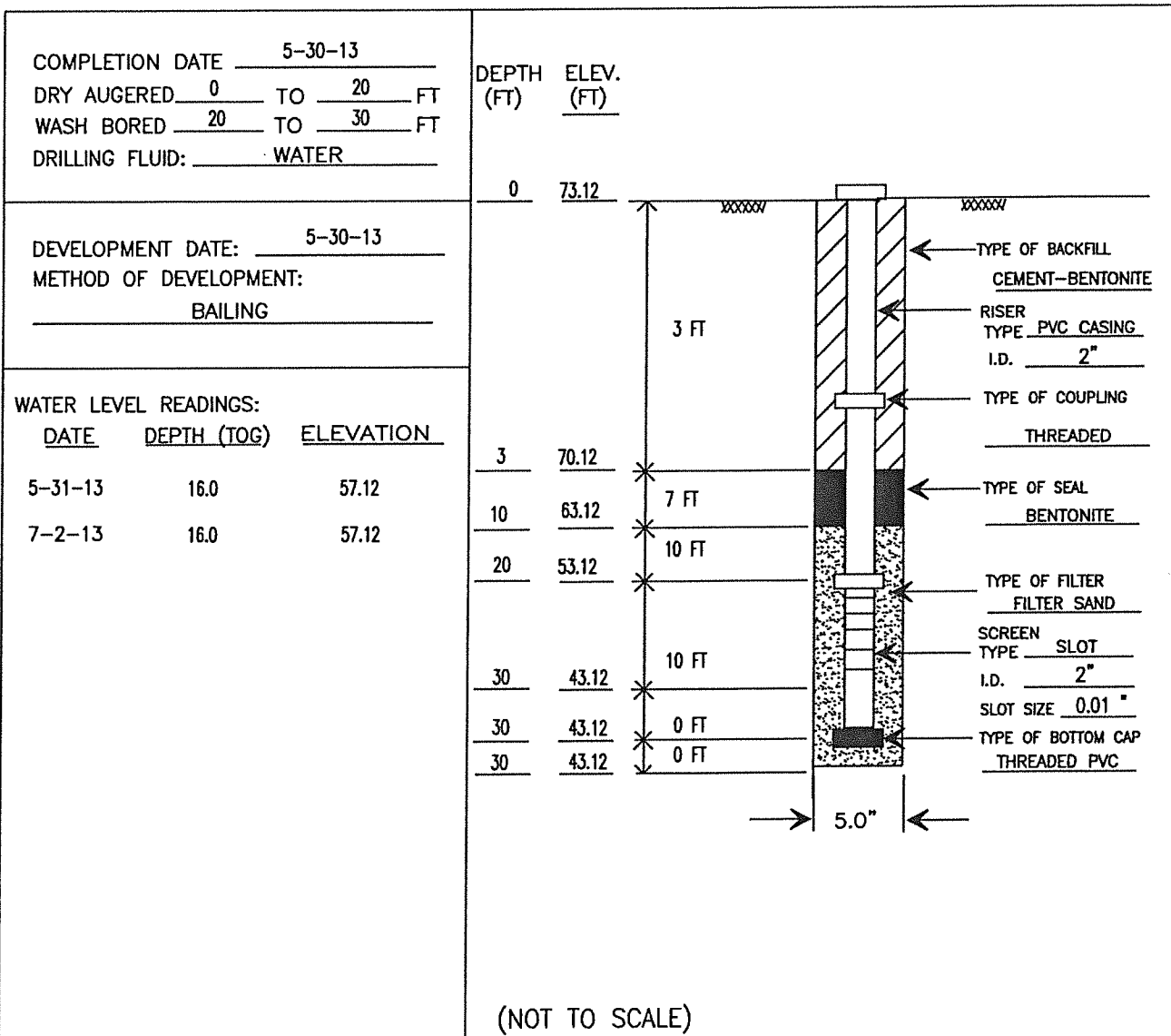


REMARKS:

NOTES: 1. DIMENSIONS NOMINAL UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED 2. TOG = TOP OF GROUND	DRILLED BY: DG	STARTED: 6-24-13	NORTHING: 13841099.04 EASTING: 3047437.25
	LOGGED BY: TM	COMPLETED: 6-24-13	GROUND LEVEL (MSL): 68.74 FT
	CHECKED BY: NK	APPROVED BY: MB	SHEET <u>1</u> OF <u>1</u>

PIEZOMETER INSTALLATION REPORT

PROJECT NAME: FY 12 LIFT STATION RENEWAL AND REPLACEMENT HARVEST MOON LIFT STATION, WBS NO. R-000267-0111-3		PIEZOMETER NUMBER: HMB-7P
GEOTECHNICAL CONSULTANT GEOTEST ENGINEERING, INC.	DESIGN CONSULTANT ARCADIS, US	HOUSTON, TEXAS



REMARKS:

NOTES: 1. DIMENSIONS NOMINAL UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED 2. TOG = TOP OF GROUND	DRILLED BY: DG	STARTED: 5-30-13	NORTHING: 13840919.65 EASTING: 3045429.02
	LOGGED BY: TM	COMPLETED: 5-30-13	GROUND LEVEL (MSL): 73.12 FT
	CHECKED BY: NK	APPROVED BY: MB	SHEET <u>1</u> OF <u>1</u>

APPENDIX B

	<u>Figure</u>
Summary of Laboratory Test Results	B-1 thru B-12
Grain Size Distribution Curves.....	B-13 thru B-16

SUMMARY OF LABORATORY TEST RESULTS GEOTECH ENGINEERING, INC.										PROJECT NAME: FY2012 Lift Station Renewal/Replacement -- Northbrook, Hardy Temp, Hunterwood, Harvest Moon Lift Stations WBS No. R-000267-0111-3; City of Pearland, Texas PROJECT NUMBER: 1140194901									
BORING NO.	SAMPLE			SPT (blows/ft.)	WATER CONTENT (%)	DRY DENSITY (pcf)	ATTERBERG LIMITS			PASSING NO. 200 SIEVE (%)	UNCONFINED COMPRESSION TEST	TRIAXIAL COMPRESSION TEST (U-U)		TORVANE	POCKET PENE- TROMETER	TYPE OF MATERIAL			
	Depth (ft.)		Type				LL	PL	PI			Shear Strength (tsf)	Conf. Press. (tsf)				Shear Strength (tsf)		
	No.	Top																Bottom	
HWB-1	2	1.0	2.0	UD	21											Fat Clay			
	3	2.0	4.0	UD	23								1.38	1.25		Fat Clay			
	4	4.0	6.0	UD	24								1.00	0.75		Fat Clay			
	5	6.0	8.0	UD	25	96	58	21	37	93		0.75	0.58	0.60	0.50	Fat Clay			
	6	8.0	10.0	UD	34									0.50	0.38	Fat Clay			
	7	10.0	12.0	UD	30									0.60	0.38	Fat Clay			
	8	12.0	14.0	UD	32									0.30	0.25	Fat Clay			
	9	14.0	16.0	UD	35	84	58	22	36	86		0.31	1.15	0.30	0.25	Fat Clay			
	10	16.0	18.0	UD	32									0.35	0.38	Fat Clay			
	11	18.0	20.0	UD	35									0.50	0.25	Fat Clay			
	12	20.0	22.0	UD	34									0.35	0.38	Fat Clay			
	13	22.0	24.0	UD	24									0.35	0.25	Sandy Lean Clay			
	14	24.0	26.0	UD	20											Sandy Lean Clay			
	15	26.5	28.0	SS	7					17						Silty Sand			
	16	28.5	30.0	SS	8											Silty Sand			
	17	30.5	32.0	SS	17											Silty Sand			
	18	32.5	34.0	SS	49											Silty Sand			
	19	34.5	36.0	SS	27											Sand			
	20	36.5	38.0	SS	26					2						Sand			
	21	38.5	40.0	SS	32											Sand			
	22	40.5	42.0	SS	16											Sand			
LEGEND:																SPT = Standard Penetration Test LL = Liquid Limit PL = Plastic Limit PI = Plasticity Index			
UD = UNDISTURBED SAMPLE, EXTRUDED IN FIELD SS = SPLIT SPOON SAMPLE AG = AUGER CUTTINGS PB = PITCHER BARREL SAMPLE Nx = Nx-DOUBLE BARREL SAMPLE																			

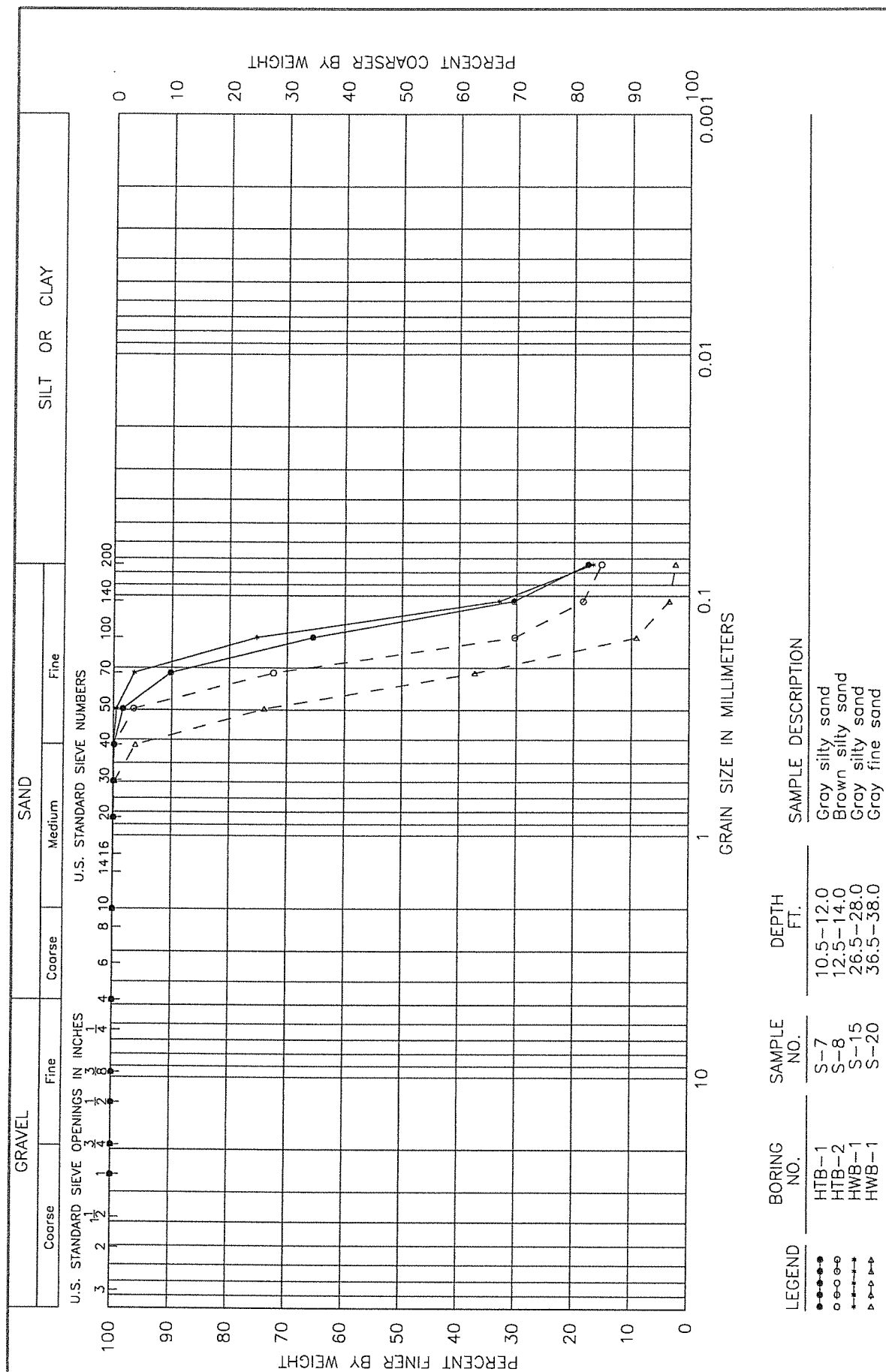
FIGURE B-4

SUMMARY OF LABORATORY TEST RESULTS GEOTEST ENGINEERING, INC.													PROJECT NAME: FY2012 Lift Station Renewal/Replacement – Northbrook, Hardy Temp, Hunterwood, Harvest Moon Lift Stations WBS No. R-000267-0111-3; City of Pearland, Texas PROJECT NUMBER: 1140194901						
BORING NO.	SAMPLE			SPT (blows/ft.)	WATER CONTENT (%)	DRY DENSITY (pcf)	ATTERBERG LIMITS			PASSING NO. 200 SIEVE (%)	UNCONFINED COMPRESSION TEST	TRIAxIAL COMPRESSION TEST (U-U)		TORVANE	POCKET PENE- TROMETER	TYPE OF MATERIAL			
	No.	Depth (ft.)					LL	PL	PI			Shear Strength (tsf)	Shear Strength (tsf)				Conf. Press. (tsf)	Shear Strength (tsf)	
		Top	Bottom								Type								
HMB-1 (HMB-1P)	2	1.4	2.0	UD		8	33	16	17					2.00	2.25	Lean Clay			
	3	2.0	4.0	UD		22								2.00	2.13	Lean Clay			
	4	4.5	6.0	SS	16	11				56						Sandy Silt			
	5	6.5	8.0	SS	15	6				44						Silty Sand			
	6	8.5	10.0	SS	31	8										Silty Sand			
	7	10.5	12.0	SS	6	12										Silty Sand			
	8	12.5	14.0	SS	13	13										Silty Sand			
	9	14.5	16.0	SS	7	16										Silty Sand			
	10	16.5	18.0	SS	13	20										Lean Clay			
	11	18.0	20.0	UD		19	43	18	25	82		0.75	1.44	2.13	1.38	Lean Clay			
	12	20.0	22.0	UD		20								1.25	0.88	Lean Clay			
	13	22.0	24.0	UD		21								2.13	2.25	Lean Clay			
	14	24.0	26.0	UD		24	43	20	23	93				1.63	0.75	Lean Clay			
	15	26.0	28.0	UD		21								0.75	0.25	Lean Clay			
	16	28.0	30.0	UD		22								0.25	0.50	Lean Clay			
	17	30.5	32.0	SS	31	23				76						Lean Clay			
	18	32.5	34.0	SS	35	22	21	17	4	78						Silt			
	19	34.5	36.0	SS	82/5.0"	20				73						Silt			
	20	36.0	38.0	UD		22	25	19	6	91				0.25	0.50	Silty Clay			
	21	38.5	40.0	SS	18	23										Silty Clay			
	22	40.5	42.0	SS	33	23										Sandy Silt			
LEGEND:	UD = UNDISTURBED SAMPLE, EXTRUDED IN FIELD SS = SPLIT SPOON SAMPLE AG = AUGER CUTTINGS PB = PITCHER BARREL SAMPLE Nx = Nx-DOUBLE BARREL SAMPLE																SPT = Standard Penetration Test LL = Liquid Limit PL = Plastic Limit PI = Plasticity Index		

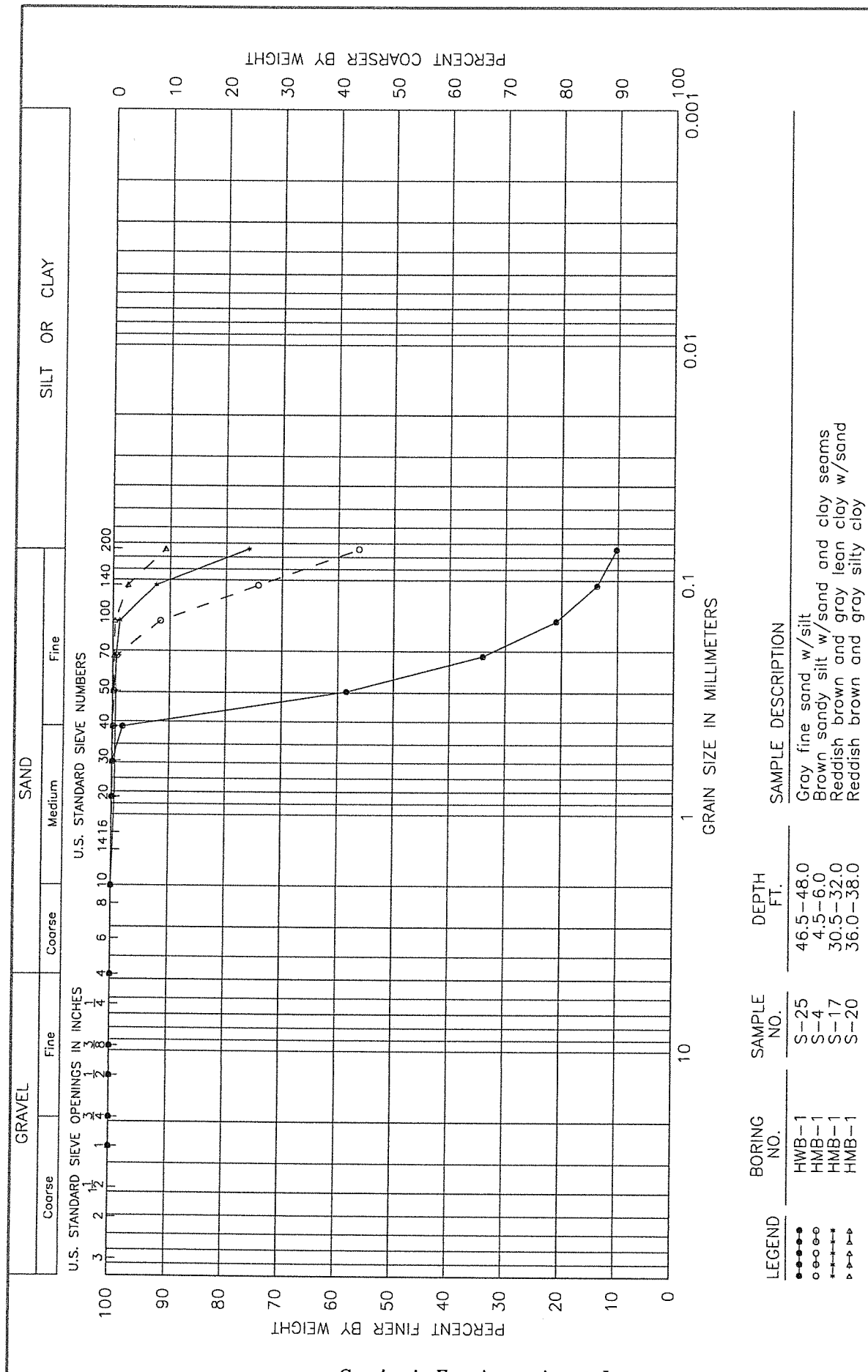
FIGURE B-15

FIGURE B-7

FIGURE B-7

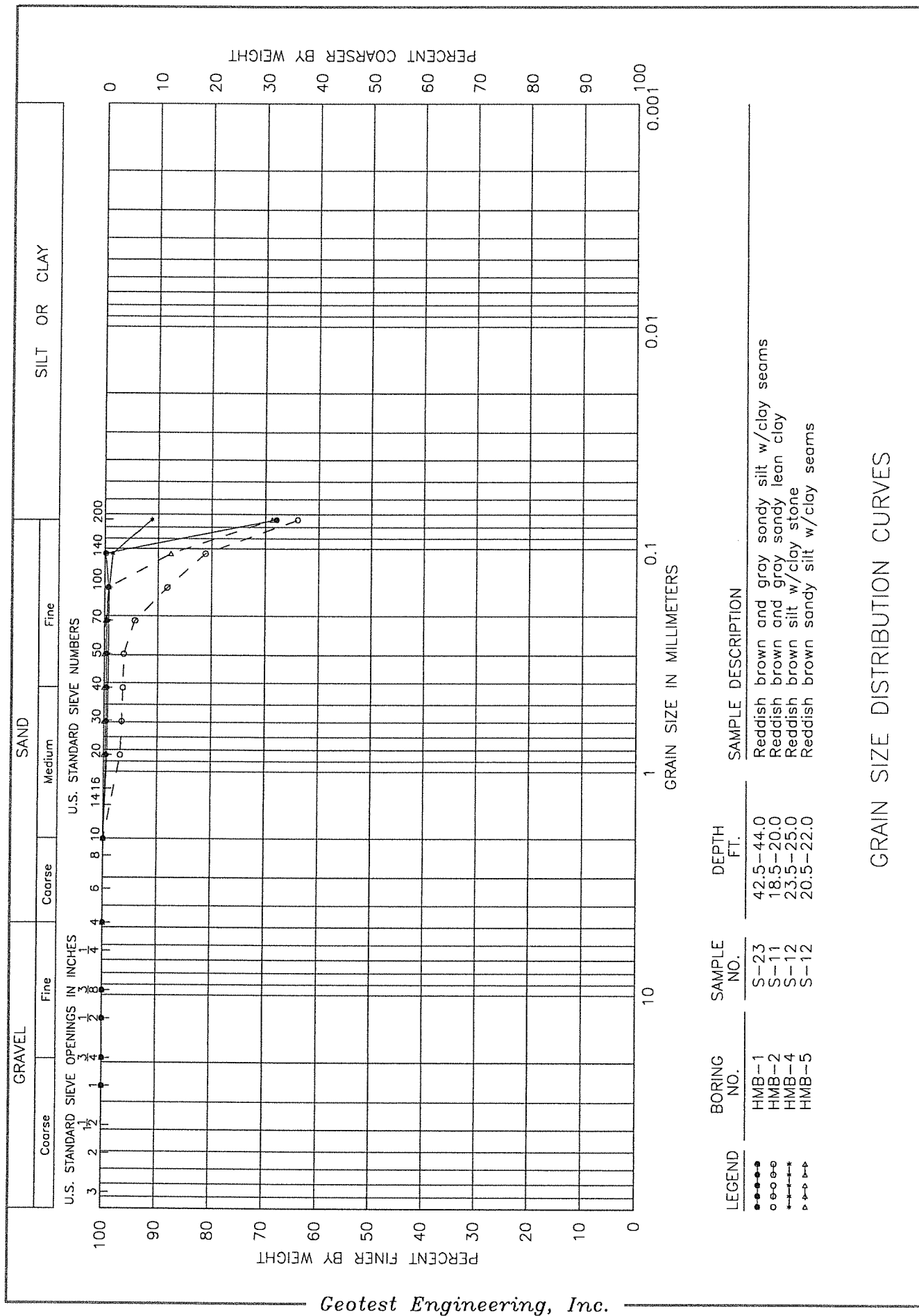


GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION CURVES



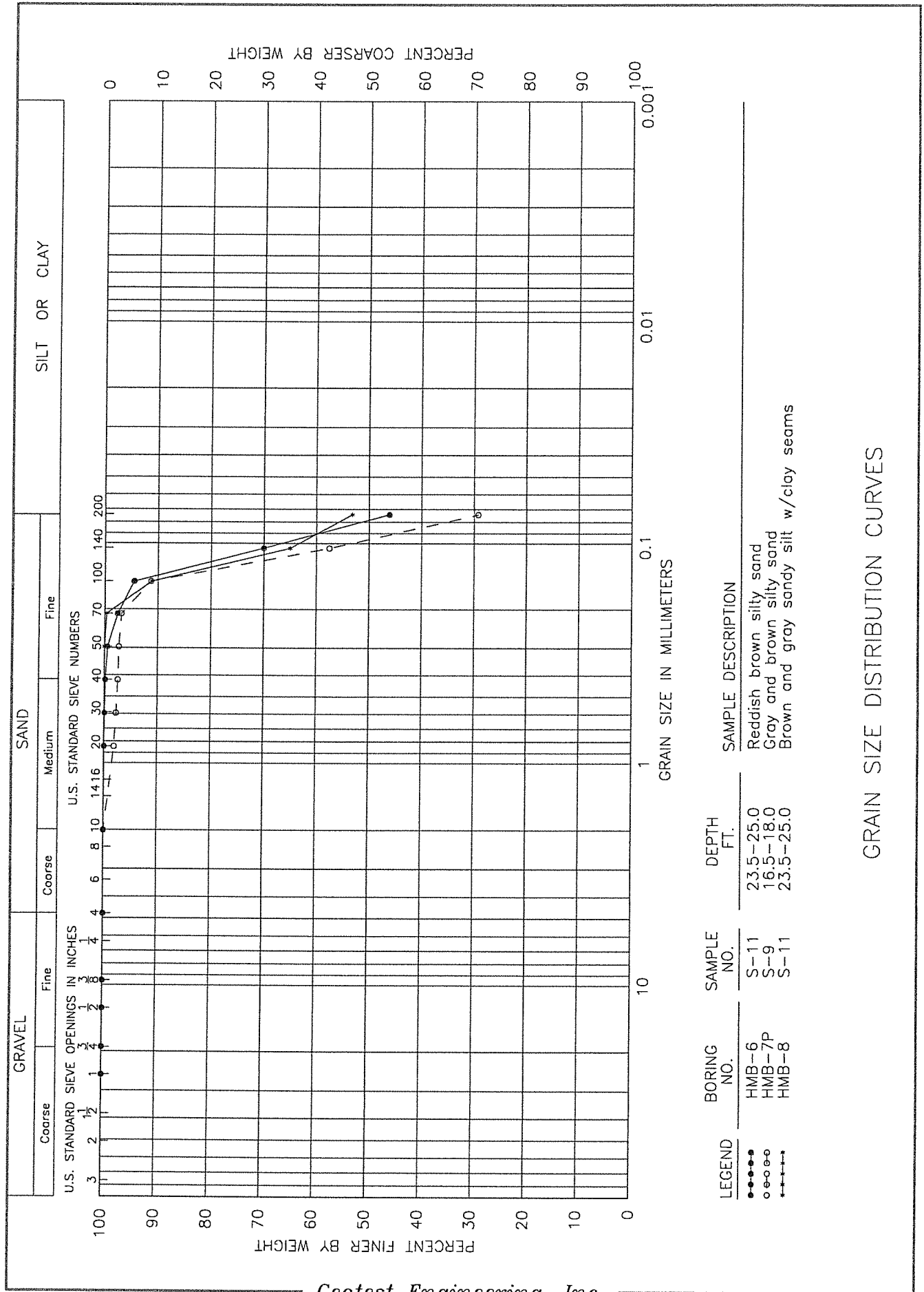
Geotest Engineering, Inc.

FIGURE B-14



Geotest Engineering, Inc.

FIGURE B-15



Geotest Engineering, Inc.

FIGURE B-16

APPENDIX C

Piezometer Abandonment Reports

STATE OF TEXAS PLUGGING REPORT for Tracking #89207

Owner: Geotest Engineering, Inc	Owner Well #: HMB - 1
Address: 5600 Bintliff Rd. Houston, TX 77036	Grid #: 65-12-7
Well Location: Harvest Moon Houston, TX 77056	Latitude: 29° 45' 36" N
Well County: Harris	Longitude: 095° 36' 00" W
	GPS Brand Used: Lowrance XOG

Well Type: **Monitor**

HISTORICAL DATA ON WELL TO BE PLUGGED

Original Well Driller: **Dempsey Gearen Jr.**

Driller's License Number of Original Well Driller: **2836**

Date Well Drilled: **6/24/2013**

Well Report Tracking Number: **333925**

Diameter of Borehole: **5" inches**

Total Depth of Borehole: **70' feet**

Date Well Plugged: **8/12/2013**

Person Actually Performing Plugging Operation: **Dempsey Gearen Jr.**

License Number of Plugging Operator: **2836**

Plugging Method: **Tremmie pipe cement from bottom to top.**

Plugging Variance #: **No Data**

Casing Left Data: 1st Interval: **2 inches diameter, From 60 ft to 70 ft**
 2nd Interval: **No Data**
 3rd Interval: **No Data**

Cement/Bentonite Plugs Placed in 1st Interval: **From 0 ft to 70 ft; Sack(s)/type of cement used: 3 Portland**
 2nd Interval: **No Data**

Well: 3rd Interval: **No Data**
4th Interval: **No Data**
5th Interval: **No Data**

Certification Data: The plug installer certified that the plug installer plugged this well (or the well was plugged under the plug installer's direct supervision) and that each and all of the statements herein are true and correct. The plug installer understood that failure to complete the required items will result in the log(s) being returned for completion and resubmittal.

Company Information: **Dempsey Gearen Jr.**
32126 Roehen Rd.
Waller , TX 77484

Plug Installer License Number: **2836**

Licensed Plug Installer Signature: **Dempsey Gearen Jr.**

Registered Plug Installer Apprentice Signature: **No Data**

Apprentice Registration Number: **No Data**

Plugging Method Comments: **No Data**

Please include the plugging report's tracking number (Tracking #89207) on your written request.

Texas Department of Licensing & Regulation
P.O. Box 12157
Austin, TX 78711
(512) 463-7880

STATE OF TEXAS PLUGGING REPORT for Tracking #88931

Owner:	COH Harvest Moon	Owner Well #:	HMB-7P
Address:	Dairy Ashford Houston , TX 77077	Grid #:	66-12-7
Well Location:	1200 Dairy Ashford Houston , TX 77077	Latitude:	29° 45' 13" N
Well County:	Harris	Longitude:	096° 36' 08" W
		GPS Brand Used:	Magellan

Well Type: Monitor

HISTORICAL DATA ON WELL TO BE PLUGGED

Original Well Driller: Mario Gonzalez

Driller's License Number of Original Well Driller: No Data

Date Well Drilled: 5/30/2013

Well Report Tracking Number: 327990

Diameter of Borehole: 5" inches

Total Depth of Borehole: 30 feet

Date Well Plugged: 7/13/2013

Person Actually Performing Plugging Operation: Mario Gonzalez

License Number of Plugging Operator: 58171

Plugging Method: Tremmie pipe cement from bottom to top.

Plugging Variance #: No Data

Casing Left Data: 1st Interval: No Data
2nd Interval: No Data
3rd Interval: No Data

Cement/Bentonite 1st Interval: From 0 ft to 3 ft; Sack(s)/type of cement used: Grout
Plugs Placed in 2nd Interval: From 3 ft to 7 ft; Sack(s)/type of cement used: Bentonite
Well: 3rd Interval: From 7 ft to 20 ft; Sack(s)/type of cement used: Sand
4th Interval: No Data
5th Interval: No Data

Certification Data: The plug installer certified that the plug installer plugged this well (or the well was plugged under the plug installer's direct supervision) and that each and all of the statements herein are true and correct. The plug installer understood that failure to complete the required items will result in the log(s) being returned for completion and resubmittal.

Company Information: Envirotech Drilling Services
2718 South Brompton Drive
Pearland , TX 77584

Plug Installer License Number: 58171

Licensed Plug Installer Signature: Jaime Vasquez

Registered Plug Installer Apprentice Signature: Mario Gonzalez

Apprentice Registration Number: No Data

Plugging Method Comments: Amended 8/23/13 at request of driller (Plugging date from 6/30 to 7/13).
Unable to use system amendment process. 8/23/13 - DT

Please include the plugging report's tracking number (Tracking #88931) on your written request.

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Austin, TX 78711
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